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Price twenty pence

Government overspends by £1,250m

The Government has had to dig into its contingency reserve to find an extra £1,250m, only eight weeks after the Chancellor announced revised spending plans for 1982-83. The money is expected to go on social security, housing and export credit guarantees. At the same time, plans have been virtually completed to increase government spending in 1983 by less than the expected rate of inflation Page 13

GLC plans new fares campaign

The Greater London Council is to spend £200,000 on a publicity campaign and parliamentary lobbying aimed at securing a change in the law on subsidies for public transport. Meanwhile, the High Court found in favour of objectors to the supplementary rate levied last autumn by West Midlands County Council, in an attempt to subsidize bus travel

West Midlands fares, page 5

Top QC for rape case

Mr Charles Kemp Davidson, a leading Scottish QC, is to conduct the private prosecution against three youths alleged to have raped a Glasgow woman. And the Prime Minister said she is to talk to Mrs Justice Heilbron, who has chaired an advisory group on the law of rape Page 2

Girocheque fraud review

In a report to MPs the Ombudsman said that of 76,500 Social Security girocheques reported as going astray, more than 47,000 were later cashed. Evidence of girocheque frauds had led to the Post Office reviewing the system of identity checks by counter clerks Page 2

Ten urged to agree on cash

Mr Thorn, the European Commission President, and Mr Tindemans, current President of the EEC Council, will tour European capitals to urge the Ten to stop talking in vague terms on agriculture and finance and try to agree on hard cash Page 6

UN head to take active role

Dr Pérez de Cuellar, the new United Nations Secretary-General, has said in an interview with *The Times* that he regards his role as that of an active diplomat. He has already sent the organization's Under-Secretary-Generals as his personal representatives on missions around the world Page 8

Race proposal rejected

A Government White Paper on racial disadvantage has rejected a recommendation by an MPs' select committee that the Home Office should play a more active coordinating role. The 28-page document has been attacked as lame and extraordinary Page 2

Cabinet meets on Budget

Conservative backbenchers are likely to insist on help for industry, indexation of personal tax allowances and full protection against inflation for those on unemployment benefit when ministers debate the shape of the Budget at a special Cabinet meeting tomorrow.

Bristol City plan for survival

Bristol City Football Club could be out of business within two weeks unless a survival plan, including a new company to take over its affairs, is approved. The third division club has debts of over £1m Page 18

Boycott silence

Geoffrey Boycott has not replied to an invitation from the in-depth sub committee of Yorkshire County Cricket Club to appear before it on any of four dates Page 13

Three million unemployed and still more to come

By Melvyn Westlake

Unemployment in the United Kingdom has passed the three-million mark, and there is every prospect that the trend will continue upwards until at least 1983, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, could give no reassurance yesterday that the jobless peak would soon be reached.

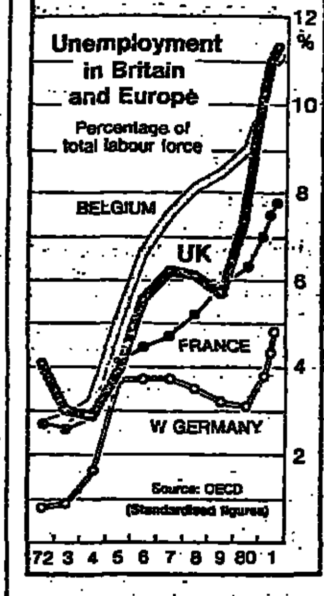
Leading the uproar that followed publication of the latest figures, Mr. Eric Varley, the Shadow Employment Secretary, said it was the most tragic day in peacetime that Britain had seen for half a century.

With a further 130,000 added to the register since early December, the total number of people recorded without work now stands at 3,071,000, or one in eight of the workforce.

The narrow measure of unemployment, which makes allowances for seasonal fluctuations and excludes school leavers, rose by 47,000 to to 2,829,000.

Recorded unemployment has never been higher. Even during the great slump in the early 1930s, it never officially exceeded three million, although the figures in those days did not cover the whole economy.

The present figures are also said by many trade union leaders to understate the problem. Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said yesterday that the real level of jobless was four million when account was taken of people on special government schemes or simply not registered. The Department of Employment estimates that special employment and training measures are keeping about 315,000 people off the jobless register.



Mr Tebbit, in a statement expressing concern, said the Government was determined to see unemployment coming down and to remove the fear and hardship of those who caught the rough end of past economic failures. But he stoutly resisted all invitations to predict when unemployment might start coming down. Quoting Churchill, he said that it was a very good thing to look ahead, but no further than you could see.

Mr Tebbit pointed to a number of economic indicators that suggested some revival in business activity. He admitted, however, that an improvement in employment lags well behind the pick-up in the economy as a whole. Moreover, the big increase in productivity could delay an improvement in the labour market even longer, because companies are producing goods with far fewer people.

If the economy grows this year by the 1 per cent predicted by the Treasury, unemployment is likely to go on rising until at least 1983, a prospect that could strengthen the hands of the government "wets" when the Cabinet discusses possible Budget proposals tomorrow.

Since the Government took office in May, 1979, the level of jobless in the United Kingdom has more than doubled. The latest monthly rise is one of the biggest, although it is not clear how much of it was caused by the bad weather. However, the underlying trend suggests that the rate of increase in unemployment is slowing down. In recent months the total has been rising at only about half the rate experienced last spring.

Although the jobless rate in the UK is one of the highest in the Western world, other countries are beginning to catch up. In West Germany and the United States, unemployment has been increasing two or three times faster than in Britain in the past three months. Unemployment in those countries is respectively, 7.1 per cent and 8.9 per cent (compared with the UKs 11.5 per cent). In France, Italy and Canada, the rate of jobless is still under 10 per cent, and in Japan it is only 2.2 per cent.

The one bright spot for the Government is the level of notified vacancies, which has risen for the fourth successive month and now stand at their highest level for 16 months.

Labour unleashes pent-up anger

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

The rise in unemployment passed the three million mark brought uproar to Prime Minister's question time in the Commons yesterday with the Speaker, Mr George Thomas, having to appeal again and again to MPs to allow Mrs Thatcher a fair hearing.

All the pent-up fury of the last few months was finally unleashed within seconds of the Prime Minister rising to her feet. It was also symbolic, perhaps, that the initial outburst came not from Mr Michael Foot, the Opposition leader, but from Mr Dennis Skinner, Labour MP for Bolsover and the grandmaster of parliamentary invective.

Mr Skinner described the Prime Minister as the Westminster Ripper, telling her that she should join the unemployment trail, pack her bags and go.

It is not often that the Speaker has to intervene to allow a fair hearing for the Beast of Bolsover, but on this occasion, as Mr Skinner asked whether she was proud that her Government had created more havoc to the British economy than the German High Command during the whole of the last war, there was a volcanic upheaval from the Conservative benches and the Speaker rose to restore calm.

Mrs Thatcher, who can normally be heard above any uproar, appeared yesterday to have been struck by some winter ailment of the throat. She was all the more effective for being somewhat husky, telling the House that they all deplored the tragic unemployment and the fact that so many who wanted to find work found themselves without a job. Contrary to what Mr Skinner had said, Conservatives also felt strongly about the unemployment figures.

Mrs Thatcher went on to point out that less short time was being worked, there was more overtime, an increased flow of vacancies and unemployment was rising more slowly than before.

But Mr Foot was having none of this.

He asked the Prime Minister for an assurance that at next Thursday's Cabinet there would be no more cuts, no more deflation, no more monetary madness and no more of the measures that had contributed to this terrible despair.

Mrs Thatcher said she realized encouraging figures were never of any interest to Mr Foot and went on to claim that the Government's average record on inflation was better than that during the whole of the last Labour government.

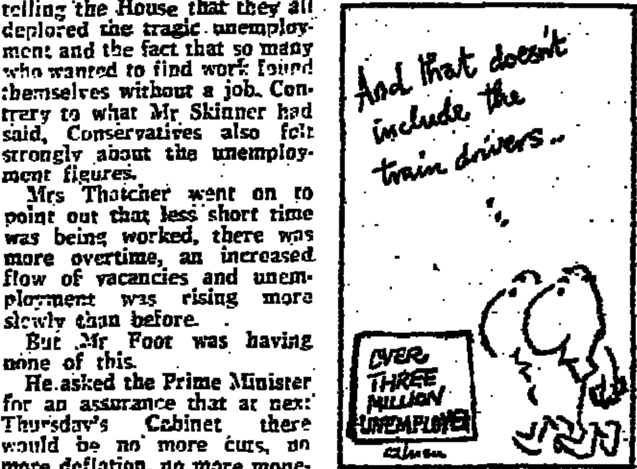
The December current account surplus was nearly £500m and our productivity record this year put us at the top of the league table of industrialized countries.

The Labour leader got unemployment down temporarily at the cost of reflation which put unemployment up later.

☐ Trade union leaders last night condemned the unemployment rise as a "national disaster" and gave early warning of their demand that the Chancellor give the economy an £8,400m reflationary boost (Paul Routledge writes).

Undeterred by the statistics, trade union negotiators are going ahead with huge wage claims even in industries where unemployment is at its highest. Union leaders of 750,000 construction workers yesterday agreed to press for a package of improved pay and conditions valued at 50 per cent, despite a warning from the employers that this year's settlement must be "very low".

Rush to emigrate, page 2
Parliamentary report, page 4
Leading article, page 11
No end in sight, page 15





Birthday stamps for a princess

A birthday present for the Princess of Wales was announced yesterday by the Crown Agents, representing 16 Commonwealth administrations who are to issue special series of postage stamps on July 1, the Princess's twenty-first birthday.

The special issue follows the highly popular omnibus issue for the Royal wedding, in which 22 Commonwealth members participated. It reflects "the wealth of feeling for the Princess" in the Commonwealth, a Crown Agents spokesman said.

Each postal authority will issue four values. The top value will feature a recent unpublished photograph of the Princess "which, by gracious permission of Her Royal Highness, is exclusive to our stamp designs".

The administrations involved are Ascension Island, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Mauritius, St Helena, Swaziland, Bahamas, British Antarctic Territory, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands Dependencies, The Gambia, Pitcairn Islands, Solomon Islands and Tristan da Cunha.

Reagan seeks bigger role for states

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Jan 26

President Reagan was planning to propose a new partnership between federal, state and local governments when making his first State of the Union address tonight.

The idea of "getting government off the backs of people" by transferring fiscal responsibility from the federal government to state governments has for long been one of Mr Reagan's principal political themes and has recently been termed "new federalism".

In tonight's nationally televised address the President was planning to outline the Administration's programme for the year in the same way as the Queen's speech does at the opening of Parliament.

On foreign affairs, the President is expected to have some strong words to say about the Soviet Union's role in Poland and the big increase in the flow of Soviet military supplies to Cuba.

Yesterday, a White House spokesman expressed concern about Cuba's military modernization programme, noting that last year Soviet arms shipments to Havana were the highest since the Cuban missile crisis in 1962. The Administration has been particularly concerned about reports that versions of the MiG23 jet aircraft capable of carrying nuclear bombs have been shipped recently to Cuba. The spokesman added that the President had a wide range of options to deal with the Cuban situation, but declined to elaborate.

White House aides said the speech would dwell heavily on domestic matters, particularly Mr Reagan's ideas for restoring the country's economic health.

He is also understood to have withstood pressure to make cuts in defence spending. Defence appropriations are expected to rise by 15 per cent to $245,000 (£129,600m) next year.

The President was to propose a swop of certain federal and state responsibilities. That will involve the Federal Government taking on all or part of the states' burden of Medicaid (publicly funded health insurance programme) in exchange for the states' taking over many of the 40 welfare, educational and nutritional programmes at present funded by the Federal Government.

The proposed "new federalism" would be carried out during the next five years at savings of about $63,000m (£33,500m) to the federal Government.

The President also intended to help the states finance these programmes by diverting to them some of the revenue now flowing from federal excise taxes, including the so-called windfall tax on oil revenue and royalties.

Another economic proposal to be put forward was the creation of "enterprise zones" in run-down urban areas in an attempt to promote economic revival in poor neighbourhoods. The President's plan would create 25 such zones a year during the next three years.

Lurie cartoon, page 6

Gromyko, Haig talk for 7 hours

From David Spanier, Geneva, Jan 26

The talks between Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, lasted an unusually long time today, a total of just over seven and a half hours. It took diplomats by surprise and raised hopes that the conversations tackled issues of substance.

Although Mr Haig had let it be known in advance that he intended to raise the question of Poland, in particular Russian involvement in the events which led to military rule, Mr Gromyko made it clear before the start of the meeting that he regarded this question as an internal matter for the Poles.

It seemed likely, therefore, that while Poland could hardly be avoided in any serious discussion of international relations, disarmament questions concerning nuclear forces in Europe would be one of the main issues. The Americans had already made it clear, however, that a date for the start of the new round of strategic arms limitation talks was not on the agenda.

The meeting room was furnished with two couches and a glass coffee table between the ministers, with a silver tea service and jugs of orange and tomato juice. The first exchange was about the weather in Switzerland, on which there was, apparently, full agreement.

Video show exempt from TV licence

By Kenneth Gosling

Mr Eric Gee paid with scarcely a murmur when enforcement officers from the Post Office arrived at his home in Camberwell, south London, last week, and told him that he was using an unlicensed television set.

He pointed out that the set he started renting six months ago was used for showing video films only and not for receiving broadcasts. But they were adamant and Mr Gee wrote a cheque for £46, the colour licence fee.

It was only as they were leaving and one of the officials said that he had to have a licence if he was picking up a television signal that Mr Gee determined to find out who was right.

The result of his inquiries showed that he was correct in assuming that he does not need a licence if he only uses his set to show commercial pre-recorded video films.

"First I telephoned the company I rent the set from and they agreed with the Post Office people. I had to have a licence, they said. So I telephoned the head office of the Television Licence Records Office in Bristol. They put me through to someone who said I was absolutely right.

The records office confirmed yesterday that that was the case. Inquirers are told that using pre-recorded material exempts them from licence payments. If, however, they start recording BBC or ITV programmes they are liable to pay the fee.

Russia's second most powerful man dies

Moscow, Jan 26.— M. Mikhail Suslov, the Soviet Communist Party ideologist and the most powerful figure in the Kremlin after President Leonid Brezhnev, died last night, leaving a gap in the aging Soviet hierarchy.

Tass said that Mr Suslov, who was 79, died after "a brief, grave illness." Informed Soviet sources said he succumbed in the special hospital beside the Kremlin where members of the Soviet elite are treated.

They added that Mr Suslov, whose illness was not named, was believed to have been on life-support systems when he died.

Mr Suslov, a 35-year veteran of high Kremlin politics who was seen as a rigid communist hardliner opposed to any deviation from Marxist doctrine, wielded immense power within the leadership. Western diplomats said that his departure conceivably could lead to changes in Soviet policy, though they emphasized that any shifts were not likely to be seen for some time.

Mr Suslov, tall and gaunt with a shock of white hair, appeared in relatively good health when performing his public duties and often much steadier on his feet than Mr Brezhnev, who is four years his junior.—Reuter.

Kremlin succession, page 7
Obituary, page 12

Mathematics teachers and courses criticized

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

While the Cockcroft committee of inquiry into mathematics teaching in schools found no hard evidence of falling standards in schools, it believes that the mathematical education given to many pupils is not satisfactory.

That was partly because of unsuitable courses and partly because of the large number of unsuitably qualified teachers. The 300-page report of the inquiry, which was set up in 1978 by the last Labour Government, was published yesterday.

The report calls for fundamental changes in the approach of examination boards, teachers, parents and employers toward the provision of mathematics in order that it become much more tailored to suit the needs and level of attainment of each child and so as to include a greater practical or applied element. The committee is strongly opposed to a "back to basics" approach.

It also calls for additional flat-rate grants for trainee mathematics teachers, extra payment of about £800 a year for qualified mathematics teachers, and earmarked grants for local authorities to spend exclusively on improving the quality of teachers already in schools.

Maths teaching, page 3

Benn lashes at press over Aslef

By Nicholas Timmins

Mr Wedgwood Benn yesterday backed the King's Cross railmen who are blacking copies of *The Sun* and *The Times*, and called for a change in the law to allow people's views to be fully and faithfully represented.

Echoing the railmen's anger at the "lies" in *The Sun*, which he indicated implied that all BR drivers were systematically on the fiddle, he said the attack had been the last straw.

The media were the main enemy of the working class movement in Britain, he told a meeting on freedom of the press, arranged by the Farringdon Branch of the National Union of Journalists, which includes *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Guardian* and the *Morning Star*.

In answer to questions, he said journalists should not use the "Nuremberg excuse" that they were writing only what they were told to write. It would have been better if *The Sun* journalists had gone on strike for a day, saying: "We are not going to work for a paper that prints lies like that." As they did not, "you cannot blame Aslef for acting against the next line in the distribution network."

Earlier, in his speech, Mr Benn said: "The violence of the press attacks on Aslef, and the sustained and bitter hostility of the media towards the Labour movement is responsible for the refusal to handle some newspapers on the railways.

"Day after day Fleet Street conducts its campaign against working people, ignoring their interests, distorting their arguments and abusing their representatives. Working journalists can no longer evade their moral responsibilities by shielding behind their editors, nor editors by shielding behind their proprietors.

"Nor can arguments based on the freedom of the press be used as an excuse to deny freedom of expression to millions of people who have lost their jobs, suffered cuts in living standards or in essential health and education services." Past experience suggested that the Law Lords would support the press lords in that particular conflict, he went on.

"The whole Labour movement should rally to the support of Aslef. We should also support all those who are standing up for their right to have their views fully and faithfully represented in the press. If the law does not now provide this right, then the law should be changed so that it does."

Mr Benn said that from reading the newspapers it would be very difficult to discover that with inflation at 12 per cent, Aslef drivers were being asked to take a wage cut in accepting 3 per cent.

Unions were still presented as holding the country to ransom by excessive wage demands, when what was happening was widespread wage-cutting. The Labour Party, whose manifesto had been far more radical and socialist in the 1930s, was presented as being taken over by extremists, with a genuine revolutionary party at its heart.

Journalists told him: "I didn't write the headline; the editor told me to say that. I will lose my job if I put it differently", Mr Benn added. "But journalists were not exempted from what was happening in society. Their role could be likened to the Jews in Dachau who herded other Jews into the gas chambers."

He was *not* asking for state ownership of the press, but what was needed was diversity. "People are entitled to have their view presented."

Sunday rail work stops as strikes cost BR £36m

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Renewed efforts to set up an independent inquiry into the rail dispute were being made last night as both sides prepared for a further extension of the train drivers' two and one-day strikes.

British Rail, which disclosed that the dispute had cost it £36m, yesterday decided to stop paying about 45,000 train staff during the Sunday strikes and keep only about 15,000 "essential staff" required to maintain track and rolling stock.

The BR move, which was expected, came after the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's executive had agreed to call more strikes on Wednesday, Thursday and Sunday next week.

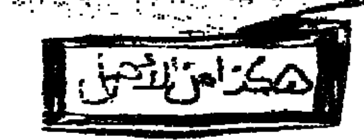
At the same time News International, owners of *The Times* and *The Sun*, postponed further legal moves against Aslef members at King's Cross, London, to see whether another attempt to dispatch copies of *The Sun* by the 22.45 train to York and Newcastle from King's Cross was successful.

The Sun is today publishing statements from Mr Steven Forey and Mr Denis Cady, would the two King's Cross branch officers whom News International took to the High Court on Sunday, refuting allegations made in the paper on Friday that drivers drank and slept on duty and fiddled rosters.

The two men were thought last night to be backing a recommendation to call off the blacking of *The Sun* and *The Times*, which was strongly condemned in the House of Commons yesterday by the Prime Minister.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said during Question Time: "No one in this country, who is a member of a trade union or anyone else, must be allowed to jeopardize freedom of the press, and I condemn any action taken by trade unionists.

Continued on back page, col 3



NEWS IN SUMMARY

Freedom of the city for communist

Mr George Caborn, aged 65, a veteran trade unionist and communist, who organized Monday's strike by 25,000 Sheffield workers against unemployment, is today being granted the freedom of the City of Sheffield (Ronald Kershaw writes).

Sheffield's highest honour has gone to only 55 people since 1899. While nobody on the council voted against his nomination, some Conservative members abstained, and will boycott the ceremony.

Mr David Blunkett, the Labour leader, said last night that the decision to grant the freedom of the city was taken by all political groups on the council. Not everybody receiving the honour shared the philosophy of those nominating them.

Mr Caborn was a member of the Communist Party executive for eight years. He is chairman of the Sheffield district of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

Doctors fight cash limit

Britain's 460,000 nurses and 87,000 doctors have now submitted pay claims and both groups are claiming rises in line with inflation, now running at 12 per cent (Annabel Ferriman writes).

The nurses submitted their claim yesterday at a full meeting of the Whitley Council, and the British Medical Association, which submitted its written claim to the Doctors and Dentists Review Body in December, finished giving its oral evidence on Monday. Both claims are three times the size allowed for pay awards under the 4 per cent cash limit being imposed by the Government on the health service from April.

Miners sign 9.5% deal

Three months of pay dispute in the mining industry ended yesterday in a 20-minute signing ceremony of a 9.5 per cent deal for 220,000 members of the National Union of Mineworkers. The miners had voted by a clear majority against going on strike (Our Labour Editor writes).

There was no sign of the bitterness of last week's exchanges between left and right when the union's executive conceded that the 55 to 45 per cent pithead vote for the coal board's £102m agreement must now be implemented. Miners will receive the new basic weekly increase ranging from £6.85 to £9.60 in their February 5 pay packet, and back-pay arising from the November 1, 1981 settlement date, three weeks later.

Child battering under scrutiny

A new project to find ways of studying the problem of children who are physically assaulted by their parents was launched yesterday.

The first phase of the research programme at Manchester University is being supported by a £23,000 grant from the Social Science Research Council.

The project which is being led by Dr Clifford Davies and Dr Rachel Calam, in cooperation with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, will focus on families where children have suffered non-accidental injury.

Head in 'beating dispute' stays

The headmaster of a village school in Cornwall, where it was claimed an epileptic girl, aged nine, was beaten for whispering in class, will not be removed. Cornwall County Council said yesterday that the school governors had expressed unanimous confidence in the headmaster.

Meat dealer is cleared

Magistrates yesterday cleared a 'knacker's yard owner of knowingly selling contaminated meat to two butchers. Walter Leonard Mason, aged 65, of Crooks Lane, *Wigston*, near Leicester, said he had been tricked by the butchers who told him the meat was to be processed for food for animals at Whipsnade Zoo, Bedfordshire. Instead they sold it at a profit the Leicester court was told.

76,000 DHSS girocheques lost in 1980

By Our Political Staff

Fraud involving girocheques sent through the Post Office for payment of social security benefit is "extremely prevalent", Sir Cecil Clothier, the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration (the Ombudsman), reported to the Commons yesterday.

"I am told that in 1980, 79,000 girocheques were reported as having gone astray and, of these, more than 47,000 were later found to have been cashed either by the beneficiary or by someone who intercepted the girocheque."

On a complaint referred to him by an MP, Sir Cecil investigated how a girocheque for £74 had gone astray. The complaint was made by a woman who was living with the man to whom it was addressed. The Ombudsman decided that, although she was not the payee, she was at the time part of the "family unit" for which the Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) was paying supplementary benefit.

A note made by the postmaster recorded that the girocheque was cashed by someone purporting to be the woman. She said she had not received it, so did the man.

The police could find no evidence to contradict what the pair had said and no one at the post office could recall the transaction. It was decided that further investigation by the DHSS would be pointless.

Officials decided not to issue a replacement cheque. They took into account that between November, 1979, and February, 1980, the couple had been claiming supplementary benefit *separately while living as husband and wife*, and in doing so had been parties to a deception. Too much benefit was therefore paid and, although there were no fraud charges, they were cautioned.

Sir Cecil says that in view of the prevalent fraud, the department quite rightly expected their local staff to be on guard to protect public money. Referring to girocheques that go astray, he says it would be unreasonable to expect the DHSS to investigate every one in great detail. Staff are instructed to interview the claimants of the missing cheques, but only to investigate further if it is likely to prove effective.

The department exercised its discretion in not replacing the £74 girocheque and he found no maladministration.

In 1980 the Department of Health and Social Security issued 52,600,000 girocheques, worth in total £1,725bn. The average value of a girocheque issued was £32.77. An official of the Ombudsman's office said last night that later information disclosed that the total number that went astray was 76,500, not 79,000 as stated in the report.

The Inland Revenue is also criticized in two of the Ombudsman's findings on the handling of tax affairs.

☐ Mr Edward Rowlands, Labour MP for Merthyr Tydfil, has asked the Ombudsman to say whether Department of Employment officials are guilty of an abuse of administrative power in requiring applicants for unemployment benefit to answer "offensive" personal questions, under the threat of losing benefit if they decline.

He has sent the Ombudsman a copy of a questionnaire which a few unemployment benefit offices are using. Mr Rowlands believes that until legislation is passed there is no statutory basis for making applicants answer the questionnaire.

Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, First Report—Session 1981-82. (Stationery Office, £5.85.)

SDP talks on seat share-out resumed

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

Social Democratic Party leaders agreed yesterday to a demand from the Liberals that there should be a full resumption of negotiations between them on the share-out of parliamentary seats for the next general election.

The agreement came at a meeting of the parties' national negotiating teams in London and marks the apparent end of the alliance's first serious rift, which began three weeks ago when Mr William Rodgers, one of the SDP joint leaders, suspended talks.

A week later the breach was partially healed when talks were resumed in the 16 bargaining units where negotiations had got under way or were planned and yesterday it was agreed that negotiations should start immediately in the remaining 17 areas.

Negotiators also decided to attempt to meet the projected March 31 deadline for the completion of negotiations and the agreement of a national electoral pact, although it was privately conceded later by MPs in both parties that such an objective might be optimistic.

National teams are to meet every fortnight from now on to review progress.

The SDP said last night it had agreed to resume talks because it was satisfied with progress made since the last meeting of the two sides, two weeks ago.

In reaching yesterday's agreement, the negotiators were influenced by evidence of public distaste at the first sign of quarrel. An opinion poll published last week indicated that support for the alliance had fallen by a fifth since the outbreak of hostilities.

Only in two negotiating units, Nottinghamshire and Surrey, have formal accords been reached but others are nearing completion. Agreement is close to being completed in 100 seats.

Success on a plate: Miss Margaret Cross, aged 19, of Craigaron, Co Armagh, voted top school cook of 1982, with the Moorwood Vulcan Trophy, awarded in London yesterday for her fish recipe for four, costing a maximum £2.50.

Irish face 'severe' Budget

From Richard Ford

The Irish Republic was preparing for a "very, very severe" Budget today when Dr Garret FitzGerald's coalition government introduces measures aimed at resolving the country's economic difficulties.

The Budget, to be broadcast for the first time, is the second to be introduced by Mr John Bruton, Minister of Finance, since the coalition took office *last July and it must* be designed not only to tackle the high level of government spending and borrowing but also ensure the administration's survival.

The signs are that when voting takes place later tonight on certain Budget proposals, the minority Fine Gael-Labour Government will survive by a narrow margin.

During the past few weeks ministers have told the Irish people, already used to high prices, that there are no easy options. The Central Bank in its winter quarterly bulletin said that in 1982 growth would continue to be slow and there would be little or *no reduction in unemployment*, now running at 11 per cent of the workforce.

Increases in the taxes on drink, tobacco and petrol are widely expected, with some predicting that the price of a pint of Guinness, 85p in some Dublin public houses, will approach the £1 for the first time.

The price of petrol, averaging £2.27, may also increase by 10p a gallon.

Other measures being predicted include a new tax on overseas holidays, increases in value-added tax, charges for local council services and rises in the costs of water, electricity and health service.

The Government said last night: "I think it is going to be very, very severe. We have made substantial progress as when we came into office in *July the deficit was shaping up* to be £1,400m."

The finance minister's task is further complicated by the political consideration of not *alienating the independent* MPs on whom the Government depends for day-to-day survival. Both the Government and the Opposition are expected to be at full strength today with 78 votes for Fianna Fail and 80 for the coalition in readiness for the series of votes which will be taken after the budget speech.

☐ An Opposition attempt to move the writ for the Cavan-Monaghan by-election, caused by the death of a hunger striker last August, failed by three votes in the Dail last night (a Correspondent writes).

☐ London could be facing a renewed attack from the Provisional IRA bombers. Whitehall has been alerted against an attack to mark the tenth anniversary of Bloody Sunday when 13 men were killed by British troops. Yesterday Commander Michael Richards, the head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad, called for public vigilance.

☐ A Belfast man held by the Royal Ulster Constabulary and brought to London by Scotland Yard detectives on Monday is being questioned in connexion with the manufacture of bombs for the Provisional IRA group, led by Gerard Tuite in London in 1978 and early 1979.

Spending targets not binding ILEA told

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

Government spending targets are not binding on councils, but they must be taken into consideration as "most weighty factors" if the local authority is to remain *within* the law, Sir Frank Layfield, QC, the leading *expert on local authority* finance, said in advice to the Inner London Education Authority.

The controlling Labour *group on the authority* announced earlier this month that it intended to ignore the Government's spending target of £680m in the next financial year, representing a cut of 14 per cent. It planned instead to adopt a budget of about £800m, which it said was needed to maintain the present level of provision.

However, the Labour group will reconsider its decision at special meetings called for tonight and Sunday, in the light of both Sir Frank's advice and of the strong pressure from all the inner London boroughs on the authority to reduce expenditure next year.

Sir Frank reminds the authority that it has a duty to endeavour to maintain a reasonable balance between the benefits flowing from the *provision of local authority* services and the burden placed on the ratepayer.

A decision whose basis was only one of prior *political commitment*, through, for example, a manifesto, was likely to be held unlawful, he said. In the present economic climate, a court would expect a local authority to budget for spending reductions wherever practicable. An authority's reasons for not seeking such reductions would need to be weighty.

Sir Frank said he believed the Inner London Education Authority, would *not* be at risk if it budgeted for an expenditure of £375m, representing a cut of 7 per cent. The further the authority departed from that figure, however, the less easy it would be to defend its position in the courts.

In a report sent to members yesterday, the authority's chief legal officer says he believes a budget of £790m, maintaining current provision still had "a *good chance* of *being* defensible."

Science report

Brain surgery research 'promising'

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Research into the transplant of brain tissue and parts of the spinal cord to repair damage from accident or illness is at a promising stage, Sir Arnold Burgen, director of the National Institute for Medical Research said at Mill Hill, north London, yesterday.

He was discussing the work of Doctor G. Raisman and Doctor M. R. C. Sherwood, neurobiologists at the institute. Dr Raisman says the research is a long-term programme that falls into three phases.

Unlike other parts of the body, the brain and spinal cord do not repair themselves. Yet the first phase of research into brain transplant shows that damaged tissue does grow and forms connexions between some of the cells. But the tissue is not restored to its useful function.

Two approaches are being tried to discover why regenerated tissues cannot be organized into useful new growth. Direct grafting is *being done in the* laboratory to form a transplant that acts as a bridge to support new tissue as it is growing.

The other approach is to introduce directly a transplant substitute of the same type of cells as those that have been damaged. Experiments show that some types of cells can be transplanted and thrive, others do not.

Transplants of cells of the Hippocampus part of the brain, carried out in frogs, showed that the three main types of cells will survive; two are neurones, and the other, glial cells. Dr Raisman says that the transplant is not as perfect as the normal organ. *But it looks like* normal tissue.

He says the important question is whether those cells will produce the right connexions between themselves and the host. It is crucial for those connexions to grow in a two-way process, from the host to the transplant and from the transplant to the host.

The neurobiologists' early results show that the connexion between some cells form rapidly, but others do not.

MPs' race pleas ignored

By Lucy Hodges

MPs' recommendations that the Home Office should play a more active coordinating role in race relations and that special units should be set up in some government departments are rejected in a White Paper on racial disadvantage published yesterday.

The 28-page document, which is the Government's response to the report by the Select Committee on Home Affairs, has been greeted with profound disappointment by experts in the field. They regarded the MPs' report as well researched and hard-hitting.

Miss Usha Prashar, director of the Runnymede Trust, described the Government's response as lame and breathtaking. Mr David Smith of the Policy Studies Institute and the author of several reports on the subject, said the tone of the White Paper was "extraordinary" and maintained that the Government was stonewalling.

Mr John Wheeler, Conservative MP for Paddington and chairman of the subcommittee which drew up the report, said, however, that in spite of the rejection of specific recommendations, the Government accepted much of what the MPs had said. He was disappointed about the rejection of the Home Office proposal.

"I think that the impact of this report is going to be much greater than this response implies," he said.

Mr Alex Lyon, Labour MP for York, who was also on the committee, disagreed. He called the White Paper a very disappointing document and said there was no fundamental change in the structure of government, which was the cause of many of the failures in the racial disadvantage files.

Mr Alex Lyon: "Very disappointed."

Mr David Lane, outgoing chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, said that he had hoped for a more positive response with a greater sense of urgency.

One or two of the 57 recommendations have been accepted. For example, the Government agrees that Section 11 of the Local Government Act, 1966, should be reformed and it is consulting local authorities on this.

The Government has also accepted a proposal for monitoring the number of black people in the Civil Service on an experimental basis.

But it has rejected many other recommendations, including the setting up of an inquiry into the teaching of English as a second language; the setting up of a body to oversee research into race relations at the Home Office; the establishment of a central programme of teacher training on multi-cultural education; and the inclusion of an ethnic question in the next census.

The committee's report accused the Home Office of being reluctant to interfere in race relations policy and of limiting itself to "the essentially passive role of spectator".

It said that if it did not perform an active, coordinating role, no other department would. The report also recommended that a Cabinet committee should be set up to pull policy together.

In its White Paper, the Government replies as follows: "The Prime Minister ensures that satisfactory arrangements are made, through committees or otherwise, for the implementation of the Government's policy and inter-departmentally and for resolving any differences which arise between departments.

"To give the Home Office the role suggested by the committee, which would involve interfering with other departments' work, would distort departmental responsibilities with the risk that it might reduce the effectiveness of the Government's policies for tackling racial disadvantage."

The MPs' proposal that special units tackle racial disadvantage in education, environment and health are rejected on the ground that they are not needed. The White Paper says the Civil Service College is already renewing its training programmes so that administrators are aware of racial disadvantage.

The suggestion that the needs of ethnic minority businesses should be specifically considered in the proposed *new loan guarantee scheme is* also rejected.

Early rape law action discounted

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister agreed yesterday to stall any precipitate action on the reform of rape law.

After a 90-minute meeting of ministers at Number Ten, called *specifically to review* the recent spate of publicity, it was disclosed that no big developments should be expected.

The *announcement* meant that Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, had been persuaded that the Government should not rush into legislation with mandatory prison sentences for convicted rapists.

Lord Hailsham, the Lord Chancellor, is believed to have emphasized to his Cabinet colleagues that judges *do not* favour mandatory sentences, because of the risk of anomalies.

Mr Whitelaw told the Commons only last week that he supported the view of Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, that rapists should be imprisoned unless there were exceptional circumstances.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk and chairman of the all-party parliamentary Penal Affairs Group, said that he would press forward with his own amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill, introducing mandatory prison sentences with Members. the stand wesu "substantial support from Tory Members".

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the Commons that the Government had decided to await the report of the Criminal Law Revision Committee, chaired by Lord Justice Lawton, which has assured the Home Secretary that it will take into account recent events and publicity.

The Prime Minister said she will also seek a meeting with Mrs Justice Heilbron, a High Court judge who had chaired an advisory group on the law of rape.
byaskdm — the stand wes s

Mrs Thatcher told Sir Nigel Fisher, Conservative MP for Kingston-upon-Thames, that there was the possibility of a private prosecution i nthe case of the Glasgow woman who had been raped by three youths and she could make no further comment about that case.

☐ Mr Kenneth Oxford, chief constable of Merseyside, told his county police committee yesterday that his officers closely *followed* the sympathetic and compassionate guidelines set by the Home Office when questioning women over alleged rapes. He *said policewomen were always* present.

Last year 86 rape allegations were made to Merseyside police, but 52 were found to be groundless.

☐ Danish womens' groups protested yesterday after the state prosecutor's office dropped charges against a British soldier alleging attempted rape and the negligent homicide of a woman who jumped or fell from an army lorry. (AP reports from Copenhagen).

Scarman opposes quotas for blacks

By a Staff Reporter

Lord Scarman said last night that he was opposed to reverse discrimination, or quotas to enable black people to get jobs over better qualified whites, but he favoured "positive discrimination" to give blacks equality of opportunity.

Expounding his views in Robin Day's *Taking Issue* programme on BBC Television, Lord Scarman said he did not recommend reverse discrimination in his report last year on the Brixton riots because he did not think the British public would accept it.

"I want to see positive action taken, in order to ensure that the disadvantaged members of our community can be brought up into a situation in which they have equality of opportunity.

"That means, I think, *training and educational advantages*, which others do not necessarily have."

Professor Ronald Dworkin, professor of jurisprudence at Oxford University, who took the opposing view in the two-man debate, argued that there was no difference between reverse and positive discrimination.

Quota systems, or "preferential admissions", for blacks to law schools and medical schools in the United States had worked very well and he thought British authorities *should take a similar step.*

"I think that this nation, like the United States, is, to a certain degree, in trouble", Professor Dworkin said. "There is a *pressing social problem*, and I believe it perfectly fair to use racially sensitive tests to attack a racial problem."

More Britons are seeking a new life overseas

By David Hewson

Immigration staff at foreign embassies in London yesterday digested the news of Britain's lengthening unemployment queues and prepared themselves for a fresh rush of families seeking a new and prosperous life abroad.

Britain has been losing more residents than it has taken in for some years now; but the tide of discontended nationals trying to leave the country continues to grow with every worsening employment statistic.

Even South Africa, which saw a dramatic fall in immigration during the guerrilla war in neighbourng Zimbabwe, when there were fears that the *conflict would spread, has seen* a shift in its popularity. Last year 120,000 Britons chased just 21,500 places. In 1979, 12,800 Britons left for the republic.

Between January and June last year, a total of 158,000 United Kingdom citizens and 77,000 foreign citizens who had been resident in Britain, left to live abroad.

Mr Charles Rogers, Minister Counsellor for Immigration at the Canadian High Commission, said yesterday that applications had increased by 20 per cent compared with the same period last year.

He added: "It isn't the unemployed who are going; they may be applying, but they are not emigrating. The ones going forward say that their reasons for going are that they hope to improve their upward mobility, and the future for their children."

Mr Rogers's department issued 11,800 visas in 1980.

Most popular destinations of UK residents leaving to live abroad (January to June 1981)

Australia	43,000
EEC ..	29,000
US	29,000
Mid East	24,000
Canada	20,000
S Africa	18,000

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.
Figures include residents of other countries leaving the UK after at least one year's residence.

AIR FARES CASE PLEA BY MP

By Our Political Staff

An appeal to Lord Bethell to drop his action in the European Court to force the reduction of air fares in Europe, was made last night by Mr Robert McCrindle, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar and chairman of the all-party aviation group at the Commons.

He said there were strong *reasons for supposing* that the action against price-fixing by the European airlines, which is expected to be heard by the Court in Luxembourg in April, would raise expectations which were *unlikely to be realized.*

Lord Bethell, Conservative MEP for London North West, has the support of the British Government for his action but *is opposed by British Airways*, who say that they support his aim of cheaper fares but not his means.

Mr McCrindle told *The Times yesterday that* there was a powerful theoretical case that the Treaty of Rome was being violated, and there was, no doubt, a chance of Lord Bethell's case being won, but "at the cost of delay to further progress by the withdrawal of cooperation, and a growing reliance on legalistic detail."

He thought there *would be* faster and more sustained progress by a continuation of bilateral negotiations between airlines.

Bribery charge rubbish, Bremner hearing told

Bribery allegations against Billy Bremner, the former Scotland and Leeds football player, were described as rubbish by Mr Allan Clarke, his former team mate, in the High Court in London yesterday.

Mr Johnnie Giles, Mr Bremner's former midfield partner in the Leeds side of a decade ago, said the allegations in the *Sunday People* were ludicrous.

Frederick Lawson, former Leeds striker, who played in a 1962 game at Southampton, been fixed, said the allegations were ridiculous.

The three gave evidence for Mr Bremner, aged 39, now managing Doncaster Rovers, in his action against Odhams Newspapers, the publishers, and Danny Hegan, a former Wolverhampton Wanderers player, claiming damages for libel.

Mr Bremner is also alleging slander by Mr Hegan, now a football coach at Butlin's holiday camp in Clacton.

Mr Hegan is alleged to have told a reporter that Mr Bremner offered him a "grand" to give away a penalty in a championship deciding match between Leeds and Wolves in 1972.

Libel and slander are denied. The defendants contend their *allegations of attempted* bribery and match-fixing were true.

Mr Bremner denied in the witness-box that he had ever offered a bribe to a footballer or attempted to fix a match.

Mr Clarke, now manager of Leeds, told the jury that he was disgusted by the article, published in 1977. Mr Bremner was a magnificent captain, he said.

The hearing continues

Dr Arthur appeal hint

By Nicholas Timmins

The Attorney General is considering referring to the Court of Appeal the case of Dr Leonard Arthur, the paediatrician acquitted last year of attempting to murder a three-day-old baby with Down's Syndrome.

The reference would be on a point of law, and would not affect Dr Arthur, but would clarify whether the trial judge was correct to rule that the decision to prescribe nursing care only for the baby could not be attempted murder.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, has told Mr Kevin McNamara, Labour MP for Kingston upon Hull, Central, that he is reconsidering his decision not to make a reference, after representations from MPs and others.

A Court of Appeal ruling would be binding, whereas the current judgment is only a persuasive authority. Sir Michael's statement was welcomed yesterday by Life, the anti-abortion organization which reported Dr Arthur to the police and has lobbied for a reference to the Court of Appeal.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.50; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 60; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Italy L 1800; Irish Republic 30p; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.80; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria LS5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50

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Tories challenge Heseltine on new grants policy

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, is facing concerted political pressure from Conservative MPs in two Tory counties to change his new block grant system for local authorities.

Hertfordshire and Surrey say they have been unfairly treated under the new system, which threatens to cut £5m from each county's grants in the coming financial year.

They say the penalty has been imposed even though Hertfordshire has not overspent Whitehall's target for this year and Surrey only just topped the target figure.

One Hertfordshire memorandum suggests that the county may be required to save more than £2m by cutting about 390 teaching posts. The total education budget reduction could exceed £4m.

Both counties are recruiting local MPs to lobby ministers for a change in the law.

But the ministerial embarrassment of going back on the new system is heightened by miscalculations by the Department of the Environment including the recent climbdown over supplementary rates referendums.

Nevertheless, the pressure from Hertfordshire shows no sign of let-up. For local MPs, including Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, are acutely aware of the Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance threat on their own doorsteps.

Hertfordshire has nine Conservative MPs, four of whom sit for the acutely marginal constituencies of Hemel Hempstead, Hertford and Stevenage, Welwyn and Hatfield, and Watford.

Surrey has 11 Conservative MPs, including three Cabinet ministers, and although the lowest Conservative majority at the last election was 22.8 per cent, there is local resistance to any move which might increase alliance support in the county.

The two counties' strong joint case is that the block grant system is founded on the incorrect assumption that high rateable values reflect high local resources and an implicit ability to pay high rates.

It is pointed out that some counties like Nottinghamshire and Humberside have increased their overspending in revised budgets, and yet have also increased their block grant at the expense of Hertfordshire and Surrey.

While the average rateable value in Hertfordshire and Surrey is considerably higher than that in Nottinghamshire and Humberside, it is doubted whether that reflects proportionately higher income.

Mr Heseltine's new system was intended to break the automatic link which meant that high-spending authorities could win a larger slice of overall resources granted, at the expense of prudent authorities. It also aimed to reduce the uncertainty of each authority's future entitlement. Hertfordshire and Surrey say the system has failed on both counts.

Mr Tom King, the Minister for Local Government, has told the two counties that the matter will be reexamined, but he added that it was unlikely that anything will be done about the imminent £5m cuts.

The MPs are being mobilized in a move to concentrate ministers' minds on the political necessity for change, sooner rather than later. The argument is being privately underlined by the threat that if no remedy is offered, ministers could face revolts in the Commons.

Poor marks for maths teaching

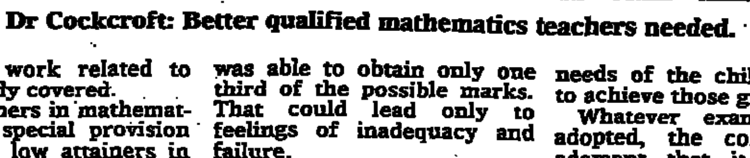
By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Much mathematics education in schools is not satisfactory as many pupils are being offered courses which are not suited to their needs and abilities, and many teachers lack suitable qualifications, the Cockcroft committee of inquiry says in its report published yesterday.

The committee, chaired by Dr William Cockcroft, Vice-Chancellor of Coleraine University, was set up nearly four years ago in response to increasing criticism of standards of mathematics teaching and attainment in schools. However, the committee found "little real dissatisfaction" among employers, with the exception of recruits to the retail trade and to engineering apprenticeships.

Throughout its report, the commitee emphasizes the great variation between pupils in their rate of learning and level of attainment, and the need to make suitable provision accordingly.

The mathematical understanding of some pupils who transferred to secondary school at 11 was likely to be greater than that of some pupils who had just left school at 16, it says. There was estimated to be a "seven year difference" in the mathematical attainment of 11-year-olds.



Dr Cockcroft: Better qualified mathematics teachers needed.

Even when pupils were divided into groups or "sets" according to their level of ability, there would still be a marked difference in attainment. It was essential that teachers took account of those differences and did not assume that the same teaching approach would suit the whole group.

Mixed ability groups, where the whole ability range was taught in one class, were satisfactory when there were suitable teachers, it says. Some teachers were able to work in stimulating and effective ways with pupils in mixed ability groups. However, standards suffered if mixed ability teaching was imposed on teachers against their will.

There was much less mixed ability teaching than was generally supposed. Among comprehensive schools with a full range of ability, less than half had mixed ability teaching in mathematics in the first year, only one in five used it in the second year, only one in 14 in the third year, and in the fourth and fifth years it was "very rare indeed".

The committee is particularly critical of the lack of suitable provision for low and high-attaining pupils in both primary and secondary schools.

At primary level, it was not sufficient for high-attaining pupils to be left to work through a textbook or set of workcards, it says. They should combine more rapid progress through the mathematics syllabus with more demanding work related to topics already covered.

Low attainers in mathematics needed special provision as much as low attainers in reading and writing, but received it much less often. More time should be spent on oral and practical work than on written work.

The committee is in favour of much more "applied" mathematics at all levels, and comes out strongly against any move "back to basics". An excessive concentration on mechanical skills or arithmetic for their own sake would not assist the development of understanding in how to use them, it says.

At secondary level, the committee blames the examination system for much of the poor provision for low attainers. The CSE mathematics examination had come increasingly to resemble the O level examination with the result that up to 80 per cent of pupils in secondary schools were now following courses leading to examinations whose syllabuses were comparable in extent and conceptual difficulty with those which 20 years ago were followed by only about 25 per cent of pupils.

The mark required to achieve a grade 4 in CSE, designed to indicate the "average" level of mathematical ability, was often little more than 30 per cent. It could not be educationally desirable that a pupil of average ability should be required to attempt an examination paper on which he was able to obtain only one third of the possible marks. That could lead only to feelings of inadequacy and failure.

For pupils in the bottom 40 per cent of the ability range in mathematics, the committee recommends the introduction of a series of graded tests, which pupils would attempt at their own speed, starting from the age of about 14. After passing the test with a mark of about 70 per cent, they could move on to the next level.

Turning to the other end of the ability range, the committee estimates that between 5 and 10 per cent of pupils are capable of working beyond the limits of existing O level mathematics by the time they are 16. It was essential that those pupils should be enabled to continue, and should not simply "mark time" at any stage. It advocates the introduction of an additional more difficult O level paper for them.

For the "very small number" of children with exceptional talents in mathematics, individual tuition is recommended.

The committee welcomes the Government's decision to introduce a single system of examining at 16-plus in place of CSE and O levels; but recommends that the mathematics examination consist of a range of papers of varying difficulty and complexity, each "focussed" on one of three grades on the new single scale, and each designed to cater for the needs of the children likely to achieve those grade.

Whatever examination is adopted, the committee is adamant that it must not consist only of timed written papers. Those, by their nature, could not assess ability to undertake practical and investigatory work; or skills of mental computation or ability to discuss mathematics; or, except in very limited ways, such qualities as perserverance and inventiveness. Work and qualities of that kind could only be assessed in the classroom.

At A level, the committee argues that all courses should contain a substantial element of applied mathematics. It is not in favour of a big reduction in A level syllabuses, however, believing that different courses suit different needs.

The most important resource for good mathematics teaching was an adequate supply of competent mathematics teachers, it says. However, in nearly a third of secondary schools, more than half mathematics teaching was being carried out by teachers whose mathematics qualifications were weak or nil. It was essential both to improve the quality of teachers already in the schools and to attract more mathematicians into teaching.

Mathematics counts. Report of the committee of inquiry into the teaching of mathematics in schools under the chairmanship of Dr W. H. Cockcroft. Stationery Office. £5.75.

Leading article, page 11

Pain limits 'breached' in research on animals

by David Nicholson-Lord

Only a real shift in the moral attitudes of researchers will produce more than cosmetic changes in experiments on live animals. Far too many were being used in all areas of research, Dr Judith Hampson, head of the RSPCA's animal experimentation research department, told a symposium in London yesterday.

Pain conditions imposed by the Home Office when granting licences for experiments were being clearly broken in some cases, she said.

The symposium, organized by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, also heard criticisms that the phrase "severe pain likely to endure" used in licences as a criterion for the immediate painless killing of an animal, was so vague as to be meaningless. Moreover the Home Office complement of 15 inspectors to deal with more than five million experiments was too low.

Sir Cyril Clarke, who, as a former president of the Royal College of Physicians, was required to sign licences under the Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876, said he had regarded his signature on about 10 forms a day as merely adding respectability to the licence.

"I did not really know what many of these applicants were asking for", he said. "One of the most difficult things was to know where you had to sign."

But Dr William Parrish, head of toxicology at Unilever, said that sure although admittedly slow progress was being made in replacing live experiments with tests involving cell cultures or organs from freshly killed animals. Slowness was the price of sureness, he said.

No natural substance, drug or chemical was tobe regarded as "safe in every respect" for human exposure, Dr Parrish said. The tissue of live animals was needed for tests because it usually provided the best analogy with human tissue reaction. Often, as with asbestos and mineral dust research, live animal tests were an essential preliminary to devising screening procedures based on cell cultures.

Dr Deans Rankin, head of the Home Office Cruelty to Animals Inspectorate, said probably 85 per cent of all experiments were carried out in 60 to 70 centres. Inspectors also had many allies in laboratories.

According to Dr Hampson, recent published examples where pain conditions were breached included Medical Research Council tests on shock mechanisms. Those involved 300 rats which had rubber tourniquets put on their limbs under 3-minute anaesthesia and left for four hours.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Trainees save BL £1m a year

BL announced yesterday that youthful inventiveness could save the company more than £1m a year on water bills. Three apprentices have devised a system which would cut the annual water bill at Longbridge, Birmingham, by £101,000. If applied to all plants, £1m could be saved (Arthur Osman writes).

Mr Keith Millward, aged 20, Mr Guy Johnson, and Mr Martin Scott, both aged 19, technical apprentices at Longbridge, will represent the Midlands at Friday's finals in London of an annual competition run by the Engineering Industry Training Board.

At their suggestion, the companyspent £1,066 onequipment for the Miniand Metro paint plant, which reduced the amount of water used, saving £49,000 a year.

New facilities costing £19,400 are also to be installed in the forge producing engine components. They are expected to save a further £52,000 a year.

Libel cash for Liberal MP

Mr David Alton, the Liberal MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill, has accepted an undisclosed sum as settlement in two actions for alleged libel.

Mrs Patricia Taylor, a Labour councillor, was said to have written a letter to the Liverpool *Daily Post* condemning Mr Alton for his stance on education reorganization.

Mrs Taylor denies the letter was libellous, claiming it was fair comment, but she has paid money into Liverpool High Court to settle the claim. That has been accepted by Mr Alton.

A similar settlement was reached over publication of an attack on Mr Alton in a Labour pamplet circulated during the 1980 municipal elections. Mr Charles McCoy, a charge hand fitter, and L. Cocker, the printers settled the claim, but denied libel.

Rampton patient unfit to plead

A jury yesterday decided that a patient aged 31 from the top-security Rampton Hospital, Nottinghamshire, was unfit to plead on a murder charge.

Robert Webster was accused of the murder of James Wallis, another Rampton patient, on July 14 last year. Webster was practically mute and spent most of the time sleeping, it was said at Nottingham Crown Court. He was ordered to be admitted to a mental hospital in Moss Side, Manchester.

Whitelaw seeks police crisis facts

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, yesterday asked a delegation of police authority chiefs from big provincial cities to give him full details of the financial crisis they say is threatening to cause cuts in the police service.

Mr Roy Shaw, vice-chairman of the Labour-controlled Association of Metropolitan Authorities, and leader of the delegation, told *The Times* Mr Whitelaw conceded that there was a very serious problem. I sincerely hope he can persuade his colleagues.

The association says that one of the options facing police forces in six key provincial areas is a cut of 5,000 people.

Mr Shaw added: "We are asking for a higher level of spending to be allowed, to be backed by grant, but if not, without penalties."

Those penalties could mean authorities losing money twice, he said, once through loss of rate-support grant.

"We are asking for more flexibility with the expenditure target figures. That would mean that expenditure cuts could be spread more evenly, and maybe they would not then affect the police."

Denying that the association was engaged in a publicity stunt, Mr Shaw said it wanted the Goverment to see the dangers if metropolitan counties drastically reduced police expenditure.

He said that would be certain to affect the man on the beat; and in view of last summer's riots, that was where increases ought the take place.

Sizewell B complaint rejected

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Mr H. B. McKenzie Johnston, the local ombudsman, has rejected a complaint about the way in which planning permission was given for the Sizewell B nuclear power station in Suffolk.

The Suffolk Preservation Society, which made the complaint, said yesterday: "This ruling makes consulting the public a meaningless exercise."

Plans for the American-style pressurized water reactor are opposed by conservation and ecology groups. A public inquiry later this year will become a symbolic battleground for those who champion and condemn the use of nuclear power.

The society issued the text of a letter received from the ombudsman, who wrote: "I have decided not to investigate your complaint further, although I understand your deep concern about the proposal to open another nuclear power station in the area."

The society claimed last year that Suffolk County Council had decided to instruct its staff not to investigate research into national energy requirements, "thus conflicting with the latter's duty to report on all relevant matters before the formal consideration of the application".

It said that Suffolk Coastal District Council had decided before permission for the station was sought that "with regard to the issue of the national need for further nuclear power the council accepts government policy as it emerges".

LSE chief attacks cuts in social sciences

By a Staff Reporter

Professor Ralph Dahrendorf, director of the London School of Economics, makes a strong defence of the social sciences and attacks those in government who seek crudely to cut their financing, in his latest report on the LSE's activists.

Cuts tend to fall in the wrong places, he maintains; worse, cuts aimed at particular areas are a form of censorship, an illiberty. "There is no case whatsoever for a disproportionate reduction in social science expenditure. It would be philistine to do so," he says.

"The plain fact is that the knowledge of economic interrelations has led to a better understanding of government policies and business decisions.

"Similarly, one cannot deal sensibly with issues of race, or urban deprivation, or of local government finance, or of a whole long list of other things without the benefit of knowledge which is made available by social scientists. Indeed if government tries to do without such knowledge it soon comes to regret it."

But he insists that utility is too narrow a criterion of justification. "Whoever justifies acedemic institutions purely in terms of their utility, will not only destroy them, but will by the same token damage one of the crucial elements of liberty in society."

Professor Dahrendorf also points out that recently the growth points have been in the "hard" social sciences. At the LSE accounting and law have been in great demand, as have the quantative syndrome of mathematics, computing, operational research, systems analysis, econometrics and mathematical economics.

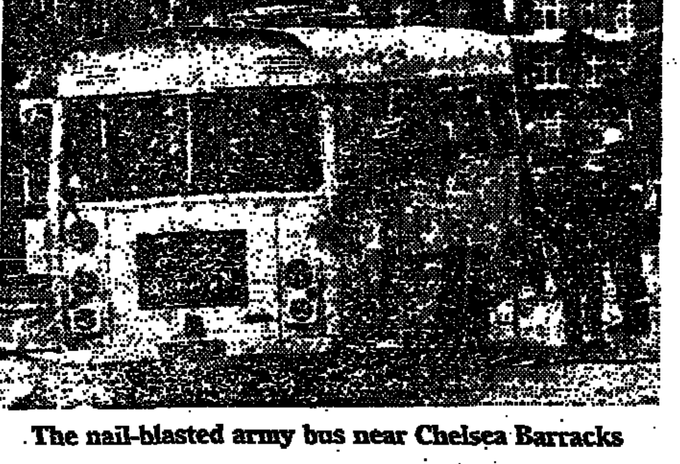
Bomb inquest told of lethal hail of nails

By John Witherow

An IRA bomb explosion sent a lethal hail of 1,100 nails and 50 nuts and bolts flying through a Chelsea street last October, killing two people and injuring 37, it was said at an inquest in London yesterday.

Dr Thomas Hayes, a forensic scientist at the Woolwich Arsenal, told Westminster coroner's court that two bombs containing between 20 and 30lb of gelignite had been placed in a white laundry van in Ebury Bridge Road on October 10.

The nuts and bolts, 6lb in all, and 71lb of nails, taped in bundles and mostly six inches long, were placed between the bombs which were detonated by 300 feet of "command wire" as a coach passed carrying Irish guardsmen to their barracks.



The nail-blasted army bus near Chelsea Barracks

Dr Hayes was speaking during an inquest into the two deaths at the Chelsea barracks explosion and that of Mr Kenneth Howorth, aged 49, a bomb disposal expert, who was killed in Oxford Street on October 27 while attempting to defuse a bomb fitted with an anti-handling device.

The Chelsea victims who died were Mrs Nora Field, aged 59, a widow of Vauxhall, London, and Mr John Patrick Breslin, aged 18, a technician, of Westminster, London.

Dr Hayes said the Chelsea bombers would have needed a clear view of the street and they would have been aware that civilians and children were present. The IRA later claimed responsibility for the attack. Dr Hayes said it "was almost certainly the type of device used by the IRA".

The nail bomb led to horrific injuries. Mrs Nora Field was killed instantly by a six inch nail which was bent into a U shape as it tore through her chest "disrupting" her heart, Professor Keith Simpson, a Home Office pathologist, said.

Her son-in-law, Mr Anthony Castello, who was standing with her at the time of the explosion, said: "I saw her lying in the gutter. She wasn't moving. There was a chap behind her with blood pouring from his head and there were people running and screaming everywhere."

Guardsman Brian McAllister, who was in the coach at the time of the explosion, told the inquest: "We were laughing and joking. The next thing I knew, some of the lads were cut to pieces. They just sat there and didn't move."

The inquest was told that Mr Breslin had died three days after the blast from a fractured skull and brain damage. Guy Bullard, a schoolboy friend of Mr Breslin, recalled he had offered to help two men push a Commer van into Ebury Bridge Road, near the barracks, but they had refused his assistance. He then briefly joined Mr Breslin who was sitting on a wall near by but left.

The inquest was told that Mr Howorth was killed in the downstairs lavatory of Wimpy Bar in Oxford Street, when a bomb he was apparently handling, exploded.

Mr Douglas Higgs, head of forensic research at the Woolwich Arsenal, said the bomb was fitted with an anti-handling device which had not been used by the IRA in this country before.

Dr Paul Knapman, the coroner, recorded that all three victims had been unlawfully killed. "The verdict unlawfully killed is a form of words I am obliged to use according to the law, but in this instance, people may feel, as I do, that they represent something of an understatement", he said.

PARLIAMENT January 26, 1982

Encouraging factors amid tragic total

UNEMPLOYMENT

When the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition clashed in the Commons over the announcement this morning that unemployment in the United Kingdom had topped three million, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said amid constant noisy Labour interruptions that in many ways the present Government's record was better than that of the former Labour Government. She listed what she called "encouraging figures" on such factors as inflation and productivity.

Mr Michael Foot declared it was an insult to talk of encouraging figures particularly when most of them were misleading but Mrs Thatcher said that inflation was coming down and it was vital that it should if they were to have a soundly-based recovery.

She pointed out too that the total population of working age was increasing by about one million in the five years from 1980 to 1985. A peak of 920,000 children reached the school leaving age of 16 last year. Those demographic factors had to be considered in judging the tragic unemployment figures.

But the only real answer to Mr Foot, she said, was one he would not accept — the consumer decided where the jobs went.

Mr Foot asked: As the budget statements of Sir Geoffrey Howe have contributed to these terrible unemployment figures, will she give us an assurance that at the Cabinet on Thursday there will be no more cuts, no more deflation, no more monetary madness and no more of the measures which have contributed to this terrible despair for the nation?

Mrs Thatcher: I cannot say what will take place at Cabinet on Thursday because Cabinet agendas are not revealed.

I know that encouraging figures are never of any interest to Mr Foot or other Labour MPs. Our average record on inflation is better than that during the whole of the last Labour government. (Labour interruptions.)

Possibly due to Sir Geoffrey Howe's last budget, the December current account surplus was nearly £500m. Our productivity record this year put us at the top of the league table of the industrialized countries. That is something to be proud of.

Our reserves are up to 23 billion dollars, unlike the equivalent time during his last government. We were then down to four billion dollars and were broke.

Mr Foot: When unemployment figures reach such a total it is an insult to have to talk of encouraging figures, particularly when most of the figures are misleading. (Conservative cries of "No.") They are not back to the figures at the end of 1979. The inflation figures are not back to what they were when she came into office. She is shown as having taken measures which have pushed up unemployment.

Now we are told by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, that we have not reached the peak. What is the peak that she and her government are heading for?

Mrs Thatcher: Productivity per man hours is at an all time record. On inflation, Mr Foot's average figure in 1974, his first year, was 16.1, ours was 13.4. In his second year, his average was 24.2; ours was 18. In his third year of office, his average inflation rate was 16.5; ours is 11.9. Better all round.

Mr Foot: Under her figures, there are 32 people chasing every vacancy. What was the figure when she took office?

Mrs Thatcher: The vacancy figures will be found in the Department of Employment press notice. Vacancies, jobs now being notified to Jobcentres, are increasing. Stock is greater than a year ago. Mr Foot got unemployment down temporarily at the cost of reflation which puts unemployment up later. (Labour interruptions.)

Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab): with unemployment at over three million, official Government returns show over 5,700,000 people living in poverty, on supplementary benefit, and *it is officially estimated* that there are a further 1,100,000 living in poverty but not claiming and that most of these are the unemployed and their families.

Is she not ashamed that under her regime one in eight of the British people are living in poverty? That is the highest figure for 50 years.

Mrs Thatcher: Every time social security benefits are raised the more people are liable to go into benefit. His definition of poverty is those able to draw social security benefits. He should look through the record of his won government and will find that an increase in the benefit led to an increase in the numbers eligible.

Earlier **Mr Dennis Skinner** (Bolsover, (Lab) had said: now that the offical figures for unemployment have exceeded the three million mark, is the Prime Minister proud that she has brought despair to so many families in the United Kingdom?

Is she proud that she and her Government have created more havoc to the British economy than the German High Command during the whole of the last war?

Is she proud that in order to carry out this ill-fated monetarist experiment she has had to put up taxes? Is it not time that the Westminister Ripper should join the unemployment trail, pack her bags, and go. (Labour cheers and Conservative protests)

Mrs Thatcher: Of course, we all deplore the tragic unemployment ... (Labour protests and shouts of "Hypocrite" ... and the fact that so many want to find work find themselves without a job, contrary to what Mr Skinner says, we also feel strongly about it on this side of the House. (Renewed Labour interruptions)

I find his comments and his reference to the German High Command utterly distastful, particularly for those who suffered or who lost relatives during last war. (Conservative cheers)

There is in fact, a certain amount of encouraging news. There is now less short time being worked, more overtime, an increased, inflow of vacancies, and unemployment is at a lesser rate than before.

I have one comment to make about Mr Skinner's reference to Germany. This last year in West Germany the rise in unemployment was 586,000 which is not very different from the 651,000 by which it rose in this country.


Thatcher: Inflation coming down.


Foot: Misleading figures

Some adjustments to defence procurement are inevitable

DEFENCE

Timetable changes in a large and diverse defence procurement programme would always be necessary, but the main features of the programme envisaged in the Defence White Paper stood, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said during Commons questioning.

Mr Hilary Miller, (Bromsgrove and Redditch, C) had called upon the minister to restate the position about Britian's defence procurement in order to reassure defence industries and those who served in the forces. He asked whether Mr Nott had prolonged any previous announced timetable for the purchase of equipment.

Service in the Armed Forces (he added) provides valuable jobs for those who wish to serve their country and the equipment they use provides valuable jobs in our industry. There is some uncertainty in our defence industries arising out of the stream of releases about cancellations and prolongations.

Mr Nott: The professionalism and dedication of our armed Services are admired throughout the country. We should be proud of them.

On procurement generally we shall be spending more in real terms with British industry' in the next financial year than this year, and this year we are spending more than we did last year.

There will have to be some adjustments, maybe changes of a *few* months, to some programmes, but there are bound to be these changes in such a large programme amounting to £6,000m next year. The strategy set out in the White Paper published in June remains. All the major programmes there are *going to be maintained.*

Mr Bruce George (Walsall, South, Lab): How many aircraft are available for the air defence of the United Kingdom? How does his recent announcement on Tornado affect the air defence variant of Tornado?

If this is likely to be delayed, how does he square this with the oft-repeated charges made by Tories in opposition that British air defences were grossly inadequate?

Mr Nott: The air defence version of Tornado is hardly *affected by the reduction in the* peak deliveries we have made from just over 60 aircraft to 44. That will not affect the strike version and the air defence version may be affected by a month or two but little more as far as we can see.

On the air defence of the UK, which with him I regard as of greatest importance, we have made considerable advancements. We have agreed to run on two Phantom squadrons into the 1990s, a new decision. We intend to arm with the Side-winder *missile 72 of our Hawker* aircraft.

The huge programme for the improvement of the country's environment — radar and other things — for defence of the UK continues. This is an area where we are applying greater concentration and more resources.

Mr Keith Speed (Ashford, C): In the 1980 White Paper there was the intention to purchase more minesweepers for the Royal Navy Reserve. In this year's there is no sign of that desperately needed replacement.

Mr Nott: He is right: These are urgently needed for the RN Reserve. I hope to start placing these orders in the next financial year.

Mr Peter Snape, an Opposition spokesman (West Bromwich, East, Lab): How does he envisage paying not only the immense bill for the 385 Tornado aircraft on order but the ridiculous and nonsensically expensive Trident project, the bulk of which will also fall due at about the same time?

Mr Nott: The bulk of the Tornado expenditure is happening at present. In the next financial year, the Tornado programme will cost the Ministry of Defence budget about £1,000m. The same expenditure profile is in the next few years. The major expenditure will have been tapering off by the mid-1980s.

Generally speaking, the Tornado programme as a whole, when compared with the Trident programme as a whole, is infinitely more expensive. We are talking about a total programme cost for Tornado aircraft of somewhere in the region of £11,250m: a huge programme which is going forward successfully.

Nuclear-free zones a fatuous idea

The Government would continue to argue that peace was dependent on retaining strong *defences*, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said when he was questioned about the number of representations the department had received on the Trident programme and on the siting of Cruise missiles in the United Kingdom.

I hope (he added) that we will convince more and more people as we go along.

Answering **Mr Robert Cryer** (Keighley, Lab) who said the Cruise missiles would be under total control of the United states *with both keys in the hands of* the United States, Mr Nott said: There has been a long standing arrangement which has survived two or three Labour Governments, which we have not changed, on the decision-making process with regard to the *release of nuclear weapons.*

Nott: More being spent this year

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C): Will the minister refute some of the nonsense that is being talked about nerve gas at *American bases in this country?*

Mr Nott: It is totally untrue that the Americans intend to deploy chemical weapons. This rumour has been denied by the Department of Defence.

He went on: I am encouraged by the evidence that exists that the mass of the British people, and so far as I can judge, a majority of subscribing members of the Labour Party, believe in the maintenance of an independent deterrent for this country because they know it is essential *for the maintenance of peace.*

Replying to a question by Mr Keith Best (Anglesey, C) about the declaration of nuclear-free zones by certain local authorities, Mr Nott said: The declaration of an area as a nuclear-free zone is a fatuous *way of proceeding. Does anyone* imagine that declaring an area nuclear-free would make the Soviet Union or anyone else take the slightest notice of it? (Conservative laughter and cheers.)

Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State for the Armed Forces, on an earlier question said that on current plans the first cruise missiles were expected to be deployed at RAF Greenham Common in Berkshire by the end of 1983.

Sir William van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C): In working on that programme, will he reject totally some views locally that by virtue of this siting, the county of Berkshire has itself become in some way a more vulnerable target?

The vast majority of local *opinion in the county* believes that the best way of avoiding a third world war is the robust maintenance of our defences. (Conservative cheers.)

Mr Blaker: I am grateful for his own robust support for this project, and welcome what he has said about opinion in Berkshire in general. Deployment of the cruise missile will help us to deter war, which is the main objective of our military policy.

As for Greenham Common, in *times of tension or war the* cruise missiles will be deployed away from the base.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Llanelli, Lab): Are not some of Sir William van Straubenzee's constituents right to be worried? The cruise missile was designed to fight a limited nuclear war in Europe and the threat of the limited nuclear war makes it more likely that there will be nuclear war.

Mr Blaker: A lot of people are worried about the existence of nuclear weapons. One of the purposes of the Ministry of Defence is to explain the facts about them to counter many of the mis-statements which come from other sources. One of the remarks he made demonstrates that he himself is suffering from a misapprenhension.

These missiles are not intended to fight a limited nuclear war in Europe; they are intended to demonstrate that the United States is closely tied in to the defence of Western Europe. This is to add to the deterrence which would be felt by any potential aggressor.

Confidence that US will buy Hawk

Despite difficulties over the American proposal to buy Hawk trainer aircraft Mr Geoffrey Pattie, Under Secretary of State for Defence Procurement, said *he was confident the merits of* the aircraft would win through.

Mr Hugh Dykes (Harrow, East, C) had asked if the minister foresaw the possibility of further orders from the United States for United Kingdom military equipment in the current year beyond the contracts and orders already announced.

Mr Pattie: There are a number of UK equipments under consideration by the US Government for use by their services and which we consider could fulfil their requirements. *These are being* discussed by industry and Government and we hope this will lead to orders being placed.

The exact timing of any orders is however uncertain and I cannot predict which contracts will be signed this year.

Mr Bykes: Does he still detect a certain reluctance by the American authorities to order UK and European equipment and is he worried at all about the Hawk trainer orders and will that go ahead?

Mr Pattie: I think there have been some difficulties in Congress in recent weeks and immediately prior to Christmas, but I am confident the merits of the Hawk will win through.

Some of the smaller British companies feel that not all parts of American industry are aware of the workings and implications of the 1975 Memoranda of Understanding and we are considering ways in which to make this information and knowledge more widely available.

Prime Minister condemns action over newspapers

RAIL DISPUTE

No one must be allowed to jeopardise the freedom of the press, **Mrs Margaret Thatcher**, the Prime Minister, said when she was questioned about the blacking of *The Sun* and *The Times* by railway workers at King's Cross station.

She was answering **Mr John Townend** (Bridlington, C) who said: The industrial action being taken by railwaymen at King's Cross in order to intimidate newspapers to influence what they print is a direct threat to the freedom of the press. (Conservative cheers.)

What action does the Prime Minister think the Railway Board should now take?

Mrs Thatcher: No one in this country, whether a *member of a* union or not, must be allowed to jeopardise the freedom of the press. (Conservative cheers.)

I condemn any action, whether by trade unions or others, which tends towards that end. All industrial action loses jobs, it *does not gain them. (Renewed* cheers.)

☐ The railway industry was reaching a watershed in its investment pro gramme and if major expenditure on replacement was not started by next year the only alternative was a rapid rundown of the railway system, **Mr Albert Booth**, chief Opposition spokesman on transport, said during the report stage of the Transpo rt (Finance) Bill.

Mr Booth (Barrow-in-Furness, Lab), moving an amendment to increase *further the borrowing* limit of the British Railways board, said that what was needed from the Government was a commitment not only to maintain the existing rail network and service but greatly to improve it. Major investment decisions were needed of which a control one would be on electrification.

Above all there was a need for a programme not on a year-by-year or line-by-line basis, but a programme for a decade. The Government should produce an external financing limit base on the concept of that programme for a decade in the development of British Railways.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) said the current dispute jeopardized British Rail's financing programme. If it dragged on much longer, it would inevitably have a damaging influence on the Government's attitude to wards investment in the railway system.

Mr Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton, Lab), parliamentary spokesman for Aslef, said the present dispute was not going to be settled easily. If it was not, *British Rail might need to come* back to the Secretary of State for Transport and ask for an even larger external financial limit to be fixed.

Huckfield: Difficult dispute to settle

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Under Secretary of State for Transport said the Government, despite the difficulties of the past two years, had dealt with the railways generously and fairly.

It was not the business of the Government to start extending *the external finance limit* to finance pay settlements. The approach to the pay increase over and above the 8 per cent everybody got last year, the 39 hour week and the extra 3 per cent was that it should be paid for by improved productivity. That was the understanding of British Rail, the NUR, TSSA, and which Aslef lead everybody else to believe it had arrived at but from which it was attempting to renege.

The amendment was rejected by 108 votes to 62 — Government majority, 46.

Judge to see PM on rape cases

CRIME

The Prime Minister is to discuss with Dame Rose Heilbron, the High Court judge, recent rape *cases and events which have* caused concern to many.

Mrs Thatcher said during questions that Dame Rose Heilbron had chaired an advisory group on the law of rape, most of whose recommendations had been implemented with the unanimous approval of both sides of the House.

Building on that (she said) there is now a comprehensive criminal law revision committee review of sexual offences, including rape and allied offences *and the penalties for them.*

In October 1980 it published a working paper inviting comments. These are still being received and the committee's intention is to produce a report which places the law on rape in the context of sexual assault generally.

This refers to the law of rape in England and Wales. The law in Scotland is different. I have thought it wise to attempt to discuss the recent events and cases which have caused concern to many, and the concern people felt after Dame Rose's report in 1976. She has agreed to come and we shall discuss these matters to see if any further steps are required.

In Scotland there is the *possibility of a private prosecution* and I can say nothing further about that.

Mrs Thatcher was answering Sir Nigel Fisher (Kingston upon Thames, Surbiton, C) who had asked: Is she aware of the publi *concern about the increasing* number of offences of rape? If, as I understand, she has ordered a review of the problem, can she say what form it will take and when it will be completed?

Mrs Thatcher also told him: We have obviously considered recent cases very carefully.

Special constituency for Speaker rejected

MP's BILL

A Bill designed to create a special constituency which would be represented by the Speaker was heavily defeated. Leave was refused by 252 votes to 15 when **Mr Clement Freud** (Isle of Ely, L) sought to bring in a *Bill* under the 10-minute rule to provide for the creation of a constituency to be known as St Stephen's and represented by the Speaker.

Mr Freud said that in the current political climate it was likely that in a general election the Speaker (Mr George Thomas) would find himself contesting the election. The Speaker was elected to sit above members and keep procedures in order, and this would be difficult if he had fought the election on a committed political policy.

The Bill would isolate the Speaker from a political constituency and so enfranchise the electorate who at present could not express their opinions on issues of the day while they remained in the constituency he represented.

One objection to the idea was how did Parliament get rid of the Speaker when it wanted to. The answer was that he would lose his office when a new Speaker was elected. There was also the argument that if they created one special constituency why not create more. The answer was that there was only one Speaker and he held a very special office.

Mr Nigel Spearing (Newham, South, Lab), opposing the Bill, said that its effects, if it became law, *would be contary to many of* the deeply held principles on which the Commons operated. The speaker was an MP, but he was clearly an extordinary MP in many respects.

Mr Speaker Lloyd had said in his farewell address to the House *in 1976 that the Speaker should* be elected for a constituenvy as were other MPs so that he could keep personally in touch with the opinions on many thousands of ordinary men and women, meeting them face to face and getting to know the problems of the area he represented.

The Speaker used to be appointed by the constitutional crown of the day. Although he formally sought that approval now, it was the political crown of *the day, the whole* House, which made the appointment.

If he was not appointed by the members of the Parliament over which he presided, he would be a phantom member for a phantom constituency and in danger of becoming a phantom Speaker.

Contary to what the political textbooks said, much of what went on in the Commons was in personal face to face confrontation between MPs, and the Speaker had to face all of them.

It is our confidence in your judgment (he continued) that *places you where you are and* you continuously have to maintain that confidence of all sides of the House and of all conditions. It is not an easy task. The fact that you and your successors whether women or men have to face the temper of *the times, the political feel of the* age and meet constituents, places you in a position which any MP cannot deny: whereas if you were appointed by another body, perhaps a body of a different political or personal complexion then the one over which you preside, there would be inevitable undermining of the authority which we place in your hands.

In 1939 a Commons select *committee looked into the* problem, with a membership which included Mr Winston Churchill and chaired by Mr Lloyd George. They were particularly farsighted in their report. In talking about the constituency of St Stephens they said that the creation of a *special constituency* of that type would introduce a new and potentially dangerous principle of indirect election or co-option.

Freud: Speaker holds a special office

20p and £1 coins to be introduced soon

HOUSE OF LORDS

The gutters of Britain were scattered with horrible tiny coins, the half pennies, because people could not be bothered to pick them up, and this must be costing Britain a fortune, **Lord Davies of Leek** (*Lab*) *said during* the second reading debate of the Currency *Bill. He* urged the Government to make the penny and half penny bigger.

Lord Cockfield, Minister of State, Treasury, moved the second reading of the Bill, which gives statutory recognition of the "penny" as an alternative description of the "new penny". Eleven years after decimilization, he said, even the most conservative of citizens had become accustomed to the new penny as an ordinary unit of coinage and few people now used the full title new penny. The time had come to bring the law into accord with popular practice.

The Bill permitted the use of either the term penny or new penny. On new coins it was intended to use the description penny. The immediate reason for the Bill was that the Government shortly hoped to issue a 20 pence piece, and this required a Royal Proclamation which was dependent on the enactment of the Bill

Lord Bruce of Donnington, for the Opposition, said the cost of living index showed that prices in general had risen four times the level they were when decimilization was first introduced. I am happy to report (he said) the *The Times* at some 20p now is exactly ffour times what it was in 1971. The same, I regret, cannot be said *for the Daily Express*, which originally cost sixpence and is now six times the price it was in 1971.

Decimiliztion had been achieved at some cost. There were many advantages, but certain diadvantages such as the abrupt re-pricing of many items, particularly those that were lower priced. Many ordinary people did suffer considerably from prices being put up after decimilization, completely unjustly, while wages and pensions were precisely calculated. Decimilization pressed very heavily on the incomes of old age pensioners and workers

Lord Davies of Leek said he was delighted the term penny was coming back, but it should be made bigger and something should be done about that horrible, tiny coin that arthritic old age pensioners could not handle — the horrible half penny.

Lord Cockfield *confirmed that* prices had increased four-fold since February 1971, and added that two Governments had been in power. It was the Government's intention to introduce the £1 coin in April, 1983.

Most people objected to the *size and weight of British* coins compared with foreign currency. They complained that it wore holes in their pockets. The new 20p coin would only be five grams. I have (he said) a considerable degree of sympathy with Lord Davies of Leek over *the half penny because I always* discard the things the minute I receive them. But this does open up the possibility of people collecting them and donating them to charity. The continuation of the coin was kept under constant review. There remained a considerable demand for it so the Royal Mint were continuing

The Bill was read a second time.

The Civic Government (Scotland) Bill was further considered in committee and adjourned.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Scottish Office. Debate on the employment situation on Government motion. **Lords (2.30):** Debates on Britain and the European Monetary System and on London's traffic congestion.

New towns urged to sell property

NEW TOWNS

Government policy is to round off the existing new towns satisfactorily making maximum possible use of private sector finance, Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction said in moving the second reading of the New Towns Bill. *It* increases the statutory borrowing limit for new towns from £4,000m to £4,500m, with a provision for a further increase to £5,000m. The extra £1,000m proposed is estimated to last approximately two years.

Mr Stanley said the Government was taking a more fundamental look at the present method of financing the new towns in the light of an assessment of their present and prospective ability to service their national loan fund borrowings out of their current revenue.

Some of the new towns would not be able to do so for a great many years. Much higher interest rates had led to large and long-lasting revenue deficits. It was questionable whether these should continue to be financed by borrowings which tended to enlarge the deficits still further.

The Government would tell the House when it reached conclusions about the extent of the problem and any measures necessary, including perhaps the *need for legislation. He expected* to be able to report the Government's conclusions to the House before the summer recess. Meanwhile the present method of financing from the national loan fund would continue.

One major way in which *private finance could supplement* public expenditure in new towns was through the sale of completed assets. Apart from producing a welcome extension of private ownership and giving many firms the opportunity to buy their freeholds, the disposals programme had made and was making an indispensable contribution to the continuation of the industrial, commercial and private housing programmes of the new towns.

The Government wished to see *further public borrowing minimized* and would continue to utilize private finance wherever practicable.

The Government's policy was clear — to give sitting tenants every reasonable opportunity of being able to bid when the development corporation or the new town commission put the premises they occupied on the market. The Government had issued detailed guidelines to the commission and to development corporations laying down in detail the way in which advanced notice should be given to sitting tenants in these circumstances.

More than 350 industrial and commercial tenants had either bid for their freeholds or were in the process of doing so. This strengthened the asset base of their businesses and injected a substantial element of private ownership into the new towns.

The commission was undertaking a major programme of sales and would have made disposals worth about £100m by the end of this financial year, which was a substantial proportion of the total disposals of the new towns as a whole. An orderly and gradual process of retrenchment was taking place and this would be carried through.

Altogether, The Government estimated that the English new towns had been creating about 20.000 job opportunities a year in each of the last three years. This was a material contribution.

Since the Government came into office, about 14 per cent of new town tenants — *one tenant* in every seven — had either completed the purchase of his home or had firmly negotiated to do so.

Mr Edward Graham, an Opposition spokesman on the environment (Enfield, Edmonton, Lab), said that in the new towns there was the spectacle of second and third generations of the original families being forced to turn elsewhere for homes. Thousands of young people were being squeezed out of the opportunity of living in the new towns where they were born.

Young people who had lived in a new town for 20 or 30 years ought to have the opportunity of occupying a rented house in the town. The Government was concentrating far too much on the desire of tenants to become owner-occupiers and far too little attention to the children of former tenants who were looking to the local authorities in the new towns to provide houses to rent.

Mr Christopher Murphy (Welwyn and Hatfield, C) said it must be right to sell new town assets, whether commercial or domestic property giving an opportunity to local people to have a stake in their own environment.

Mr Stanley Newens (Harlow, Lab) said the Government had not only sought to reduce expenditure on new towns, but had endeavoured to squeeze money out of them by the sale of assets.

Mr Harvey Proctor (Basildon, C) asked the Government to give a little more freedom for development corporations to negotiate with banks and other financial institutions, to establish more private funding for new towns, and to consider whether the limit of £500,000 could be raised to the more reasonable level of £5m.

Mr Norman Hogg (East Dunbartonshire, Lab) said there was widespread asset stripping in the new towns and a conspiracy to cheat the taxpayer on the sale of assets.

Mr William Benyon (*Buckingham*, C) said in the third generation of new towns it was *essential to keep* a strong element of public rented housing.

Sir George Young, Under Secretary of State for the Environment, said the move towards home ownership in new towns had not meant there were fewer houses available for renting as there were still plenty of those.

Since 1979 there had been a net investment by the Government of £650m in new towns so there was no question of asset stripping. The flow of money was the other way. That was why the Bill was necessary to enable the new towns to borrow more.

The Bill was read a second time.

Registration of private nursing homes

A suggestion that private nursing homes should be approved for periods of two years *instead* of one and that pregnancy advice bureaux should be registered for three years instead of 18 months has been put forward by Mr Geoffrey Finsberg, Under Secretary of State for Health and Social Security.

Mr Finsberg said in a written reply that his department kept a watch on what was happening through its investigations by medical, nursing and other staff. It was intended that strict control should be maintained.

There are advantages (he continued) if approval for nursing homes under the Act is in future for periods of two years instead of one; and that registration of pregnancy advice bureaux is for three years instead of 18 months. This will in no way affect the level of our control.

Council drops fares levy ahead of court hearing

By David Walker

The power of councils to levy rates and subsidise local buses and trains remained in its extraordinary state of confusion yesterday after a High Court judgment in favour of objectors to the supplementary rate levied last autumn by the West Midlands County Council to facilitate 25 per cent cuts in fares.

In the Divisional Court, Mr Justice Woolf gave Solihull Borough Council and Guest, Keen and Nettlefords Ltd orders quashing the county rate on the ground that the county council had not taken "all relevant matters" into account when deciding on its precept.

But it was a pyrrhic victory for the Conservative borough and the Midlands metal-working group. Only 12 hours earlier, the county council had withdrawn the supplementary rate precept and voted to increase by almost two-thirds the fares the rate was intended to cut.

After the judgment Mr Philip Williams, the county secretary and chief law officer, said subsidies to public transport in British cities were now out of line with everywhere else in the world. "To make the Greater London Council or ourselves strategic authorities for roads and transport planning and then tell us to break even on public transopr is to give us an entirely conflicting set of duties."

On the strong advice of lawyers the council decided on Monday to raise fares overall in the West Midlands passenger transport region by 67 per cent, rescind its supplementary rate precept of 14p, and reduce its planned spending by about £33m. It substituted a new supplementary rate of 5.75p, to raise about £24m to be spent on emergency road repairs, from an economic development programme and on a small increase to the passenger transport budget.

In court, the relevance of the GLC fares case was unclear. Mr Justice Woolf praised the county council for acting "reasonably once the decision in the Bromley case was known". He also pointed out the two cases were not identical.

The judge said the manifesto on which Labour took control of the West Midlands County Council last May did not relieve the council of its duty to give "full consideration" to policy changes. "If in fact no consideration is given to a decision, it is liable to be quashed by this court as a decision reached contrary to law."

On that point the High Court would have found it difficult to refuse the applications by Solihull and Guest, Keen, he said. The fares cut had been decided without proper consideration.

Mr William Glover, QC, for the West Midlands, told the court that the present parliamentary debate over the Local Government Finance Bill could have some serious consequences if any further challenge to the county's rates precept was mounted.

It might be that the 5.75 precept would be challenged. If the challenge succeeded after the beginning of the financial year 1982-83 then the provisions of the Bill before Parliament could make the life of West Midlands council impossible. The Bill takes away councils' right to levy supplementary rates. West Midlands would have no way of finding the money to repay the precept, Mr Glover said.

Mr Woolf that any challenge to the new supplementary rate should be brought before the court promptly.

Such a challenge now seems unlikely. Politicians in the Solihull and Dudley boroughs which had taken the lead in opposing the county, yesterday expresed themselves satisfied with the court's judgement. They accepted that a 5.75 rate was legitimate.

Mr D. Wyn Rees, leader of Solihull, promised that work would start immediately on repaying the supplementary rate his borough had levied to cover the precept. The average domestic ratepayers stood to gain about £20, either as a cash refund or credit against future rate liability.

West Midlands fares will rise on March 7. Under measures proposed by the county, special fares for children would also rise and concessionary rates on "travel cards" would cease.







A long photographic session was just too much for Emma Mason, aged four, when her portrait as Miss Pears, 1981, was unveiled in Newcastle yesterday. Emma, of Blyth, Northumberland, burst into tears; she soon recovered, and was as pretty as her picture again.

New insulin device may replace injections

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Clinical trials of a device which gives diabetics a steady supply of insulin are to start soon. Preliminary tests suggest that it could eliminate some serious complications in treating diabetes.

The tests are to be done by Professor Harry Keen and Dr John Pickup, at Guy's Hospital, London, who have pioneered many advances in treating the illness. Their miniature insulin infuser, is being developed at the National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill, North London.

The final version of the device, which is about the size of a cigarette packet and weighs 5oz, was demonstrated at the laboratories yesterday, with the experimental models tested during research.

Dr Ian Sutherland, of the Institute's design team, says it is intended for patients usually taking one or two injections a day.

A thin tube runs from the device to a needle in the skin. Loading is simple, but the doctor sets the rate at which the insulin flows, with a small rotary switch. The patient has a push-button to call for the special dose needed before a meal.

All operations are controlled by micro-electronics. The infuser lasts at least seven days between refills.

Oil project surprised conservationists

From Craig Seton, Lyndhurst

The public inquiry into Shell UK's proposal to look for oil in the New Forest was told yesterday that since a similar application by a company in Dorset 16 sites had been developed for oil exploration and four were in full production, serviced by pipelines, a gathering station and a rail terminal.

Miss Margarert Dennis, of the Nature Conservancy Council (NCC), told the inquiry at Lyndhurst, Hampshire, that the council would have objected to the plans in the Purbeck area of Dorset had it known how the development would mushroom.

The inquiry, in its third week, is into Shell UK's planning application to drill an exploratory well at Denny Inclosure near Lyndhurst. The application has been approved by Hampshire County Council and the New Forest District Council subject to safeguards but is being fiercely opposed by the conservancy council, The Countryside Commission, the Council for the Protection of Rural England and at least 17 local amenity and conservation groups.

They reject Shell argument that the company would have to seek further planning permission for additional development, and insist that the application should be considered in the context of what would happen if oil was found.

Miss Dennis said the Dorset oilfield at Wytch Farm, near Wareham and the Isle of Purbeck, had resulted in no great direct losses to the wildlife habitat but the overall effects on the environment, including the ever-increasing demand for ancillary requirements, had been much greater than expected.

"In Dorset, what was once one of the quietest and least visited parts of the county now has a semi-industrial atmosphere about it", she said.

If oil was found at Denny Inclosure, there would be well sites at half-mile intervals, water reservoirs, pipelines, access routes, a gathering station, and possibly a well-head terminal.

Mr Colin Tubbs, the conservancy council's assistant regional officer in Hampshire, said the New Forest was of international importance to nature conservation and biological science. Its heathlands, valley bogs and ancient and mainly unenclosed woodland were of "quite exceptional scientific importance". They were rich in lichens, which were susceptible to atmospheric pollution, and there were 46 species of rare or endangered plants.

Denny Inclosure was of little intrincic value to nature conservation if considered in isolation. But it was of national importance not to expose the forest to risk of degradation, he said.

It was naive to expect an oil company to abandon a site where if had found oil, so i. was difficult to view exploration without considering the possibility of production.

Pledge on milk deliveries

By David Hewson

The Government is pledged to do all it can to see that traditional doorstep milk delivery is not lost through price competition and imports.

A report prepared by the Consumers' Committee for England and Wales and dealing with milk deliveries has been welcomed by Peter Walker, the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

He said after its publication: "Not only is this vitally important to producers and the dairy trade as a way of maintaining consumption of milk, it also provides a valuable service to all members of the community, particularly the elderly and the housebound."

Report on the Effect of the Milk Marketing Scheme on Consumers. (Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. £2.10).



Mrs Doreen Hill, of Cleveland the mother of Peter Sutcliffe's last victim, who yesterday called for the dismissal of Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire, and other senior officers who handled the much criticized investigation into the Yorkshire Ripper murders.

Courtyard scheme wins vote

By Hugh Clayton
Environment Correspondent

Plans by Warneford Investments for redevelopment of buildings in Wardrobe Place, a secluded courtyard near St Paul's Cathedral, were approved by a large majority in the City of London planning committee yesterday. The only remaining hurdle for the scheme is a vote in the corporation's Court of Common Council next month.

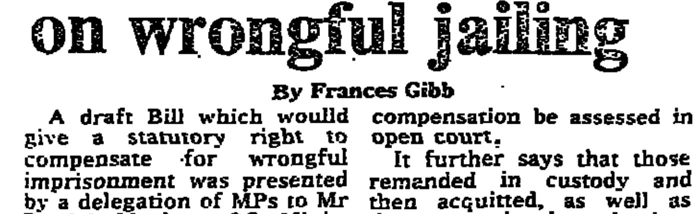
The scheme has twice been modified to meet the needs of architectural preservation. The courtyard style of the area and the facades of some old buildings are now planned to be retained. New buildings will be designed to blend with those preserved and, Warneford Investments says, to "bring the accommodation up to acceptable modern standards".

There is still opposition among some local people. Mr Geoffrey Fox, an accountant who is chairman of the Wardrobe Place Tenants' Association, said: "The sad thing is that it would be destroying a social community".

Many of the small businesses, housed in what he admitted were "shabby buildings", would be forced to move. Mr Fox accepted that tenants had a strong financial motive for opposing the development.

☐ Mr David Harter, opening the case for the Association of Waterloo groups at a public inquiry into the proposed redevelopment of the Coin Street site, said his clients accepted the need for some offices in the scheme.

The group has proposed a mainly residential development which they say would have far less impact on the landscape and community life than the scheme planned by Greycoat Commercial Estates.



Compensation plea on wrongful jailing

By Frances Gibb

A draft Bill which woulld give a statutory right to compensate for wrongful imprisonment was presented by a delegation of MPs to Mr Patrick Mayhew, QC, Minister of State at the Home Office, yesterday.

The delegation was led by Mr Christopher Price, Labour MP for Lewisham, West, who presented the claim for compensation for the three youths wrongfully convicted of the murder of Mr Maxwell Confait, a homosexual prostitute of Catford, south-east London, in April, 1972.

Mr Price said yesterday: "Some people spend many months in prrison awaiting their trial and are then found not guilty. It is only fair to innocent people who have lost their liberty for many months that they should receive compensation from the State."

The Bill, which Mr Price, with Mr Alf Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea, South, and Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow, is urging the Home Secretary to adopt was drawn up by the National Council for Civil Liberties.

It calls for the right to compensation to be included in statute. There is a procedure for applying for ex-gratia payments from the Home Secretary but few people know of it and it is at the Home Secretary's discretion.

The Bill also urges that compensation be assessed in open court.

It further says that those remanded in custody and then acquitted, as well as those convicted and then released on appeal or by the Home Secretary, should be included.

Miss Harriet Harman, the council's legal officer, who accompanied the delegation, said yesterday that in 1979, 1,700 people remanded in custody before trial were acquitted, of which not one was compensated. She added that according to Home Office records, in the 10 years between 1969 and 1979 nobody acquitted at an initial trial was paid compensation.

"Claims for compensation are not legally aided, which leaves most applicants to the whim of the Home Office. The level of the few payments made is often erratic and always substantially less than the damages that would be set if the matter was decided by a court."

In December, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, indicated he would make a statement on the issue. Home Office ministers are examining the policy on compensation in the light of practice over the years and with particular reference to commitments under the United Nations covenant on civil and political rights and to prospective commitments in a new article in the European Convention on Human Rights.

Poland: What Jaruzelski left unsaid

US reaps harvest of distrust

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 26

Neither General Wojciech Jarzelski's dwindling host of friends nor the gathering regiment of foes would accuse him of being a brilliant orator, traditionally a suspect quality in Polish leaders.

Even so, his clenched matchstick figure, the sightless spectacles, the slightly overlarge uniform, all conspire to produce a mesmeric effect. The audience listens much like soldiers waiting to hear whether they have been put on punishment parade.

It was not surprising then, given the hypnotic and disciplinarian blend, that nobody noticed the omissions from his speech yesterday to the SESM. The Polish United Workers Party — technically the ruling party in the country — scarcely rated a mention.

The church was sandwiched between a reference to the need for political vigilance in journalism and the need to mobilize patriotic forces. The trade union was given much time but little substance.

The speech then barely touched on the three main "social forces", to use the pre-December 13 phrase. Instead there was a good deal of common sense about working harder, gritting teeth, getting down to the job.

Bits of the speech (the sweeping Polish destiny phrases) seemed to have been, and *probably* were, scripted by Mr Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy Prime Minister and former journalist. Other bits showed the tell-tale traces of one of the military council aides whose sentiments are close to the nationalist Grunwald faction. Other sections could have *been, but certainly* were not, written by Mr Albin Siwak, the hardline, hard-hat member of the Politburo.

Given the mixed pedigree of the speech, its enormous range, its tendency, like an aging mountain goat, to scrabble from one political peak to another, it seems


General Jaruzelski: Effective attack on sanctions

perverse to isolate any topic. But it came as a surprise to hear what ordinary Poles thought of the speech: they were not impressed by the possibility of an easing of martial law, nor by the possible phasing out of internment.

Poles have lived through a number of changes of governments and for all the military council's protestations, the Polish Government is unquestionably a different one from that which held sway seven weeks ago — and each has been accompanied by open-ended promises that collide with reality.

They were impressed by General Jaruzelski's concise attack on *Western sanctions.* He employed a simple enough attack that has been used often enough over the past few weeks in the press but it seemed to carry particular weight, perhaps because of the quiet expression of the general, perhaps because many Poles *have given up reading* newspapers.

Western sanctions, said General Jaruzelski, were not aimed at the Government but at the people. It was food blackmail. And, implicit in subsequent comments, sanctions would have precisely the reverse effect of that intended. The greater the food shortages, the more likely unrest, the longer martial law would stay in place.

Thus (a conclusion drawn by ordinary Poles rather than the general) the Poles are being doubly punished: less food and the troops will stay. It is a curious fact that the Poles will disbelieve almost every word said by officials but, almost at random, they will seize on an officially fed fact and believe it with intensity.

The American Government is particularly unpopular with Poles now. They believe the planned Hollywood spectacle on Poland trivializes their position and they cannot reconcile their traditionally strong links with the United States with "food blackmail", though the effect of sanctions on the Polish food suppiy is really only peripheral.

However irrational, the concern about sanctions touches a chord. Talking to senior church advisers recently, the same view came through, albeit with more intellectual force.

The Church strategy was explained in the following way: The Primate, Archbishop Glemp, was tempering his criticism of the Polish Government with conciliation. His bishops by contrast — as witnessed in last Sundays pastoral letter — were pulling no punches.

The Primate is worried that pushing General Jaruzelski too hard will either force him into a hardline corner or topple him and unbottle some tough characters in the party. Solution: relatively mild mannered criticism. The bishops know that just mild criticism of the Government will lose the support of the population. Not even the government really wants that.

It is important that the Church retain enough leverage over the Polish nation to prevent them going out on the streets and destroying militia lorries and far worse.

Western sanction, coupled with a demand for the end of the martial law, though a stunningly straightforward approach, disturbs the balance of the Church strategy. It needs Western (and, of course, *especially Vatican)* support in its attempt to drive hard for an end to internment. But as long as ordinary Poles believe that President Reagan is withholding food from Poles, the Church cannot be seen to be siding with a sanctions policy.

Moreover, a rapid end to martial law, though theoretically desired by the Church, presents more problems than it solves: Who is to replace the military leadership? The answer would probably be that the still relatively moderate General Jaruzelski would be replaced by hardliners of one sort or another, people with no innate sympathy for the Church. The Church only has a mediating role because the present Government recognizes its limitations; the same might not be said of a successor government.

It is Western sanctions that are confusing the issue for the Church and other Poles. *Not many people were* pleased to see the Soviet Union exploit Poland's food and political crisis so quickly: a convoy of more than a hundred food lorries arrived in Warsaw, days after the proclamation of martial law.

General Jaruzelski made repeated references in his *speech* to "our reliable, infallible friends", the Russians. Infallible is perhaps putting it a little strongly, but there is no escaping the popular recognition that the *West has* lost moral authority and considerable bargaining power by withholding food, in the United States case a $700m (£370m) credit.

It has shown itself, so a church adviser told me on Monday, shortly before General Jaruzelski made the same point publicly, that it is not really interested in the welfare of ordinary Poles, and Poles find that difficult to swallow.

Bankers hopeful on Warsaw's debts

From Peter Norman, Frankfurt, Jan 26

West German bankers are becoming increasingly confident that Poland will be *able to sign the agreement* rescheduling its 1981 commercial bank debt by the end of February.

Last week the Poles informed their leading Western bank creditors that they would pay all the interest owing on the 1981 debt by the middle of next month, so that *the agreement rescheduling* $2,400m (£1,260m) of debt could be signed before March.

Since then, more Polish interest payments have come to light and German bankers now estimate that Warsaw has only to pay $250m to clear its 1981 slate, compared *with $350m a month* ago.

The Poles have not disclosed how they are getting the money to pay their debt. It is thought that some hard currency may be coming from renewed exports to the West. The Soviet Unions may also be helping indirectly by supplying Poland with com*modities and* semi-finished products on credit, removing some of the country's requirement for Western goods.

It is also suspected that Poland may now be switching its hard currency resources to pay its Western commercial bank creditors instead of its official Government creditors in the West.

Some German bankers argue that the Nato decision to suspend for the time being negotiations on rescheduling Poland's 1982 debt to Western governments could have increased the country's willingness to settle with its private bank creditors in the West.

The banks understand that the private debt is not covered by the Nato declaration, in which case Poland could apply to reschedule its 1982 commercial bank debts once the 1981 debt restructuring agreement is signed.

Poland's 1982 rescheduling needs have been estimated at $4,700m of which roughly $2,500m are credits guaranteed *by Western* governments, while the rest are unguaranteed credits owing to banks.

Before the imposition of *martial law, Poland said it* would need financial assistance totalling $9,500m this year.

☐ **Madrid:** The Spanish Government confirmed today that it is awaiting a reply to a request presented by Señor Santiago Perinats, the Spanish Ambassador in Moscow, to *begin negotiations for the* possible purchase of between 1,000 million and 3,000 million cubic metres of natural gas a year from the Soviet Union (Harry Debelius writes).

The Spanish Government's plan to link up with the pipeline which will supply other Western European *countries with gas from* Siberia became official on December 18 when it was approved at a Cabinet meeting here.

☐ **Berlin:** An editorial in the East German Communist Party's daily *Neves Deutschland* says today that speeches and resolutions *made at the Italian Commu*nist Party's recent central committee meeting "denied the decades-long peaceful policies of the Soviet Union". *It rebuts the Italian party's* statement that events in Poland showed that the democratic forces of the 1917 Russian Revolution were "exhausted". (Reuter reports).

☐ **Wellington:** New Zealand is to remain in close consultation with its Western allies over measures to be taken to deal with Poland, Mr Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, said tonight after the first Cabinet meeting of the year. (W. P. Reeves writes).

New Zealand overseas representatives would support efforts by like-minded countries to bring to world attention the violation of human rights and acts of aggression.

☐ **Rome:** The Italian Communist party has accused Moscow of trying to turn the pages of history back and set up again one centre to control world communism and national liberation movements (John Earle writes).

Thorn tells Ten to talk hard cash

From Ian Murray Brussels, Jan 26

The European Commission is pressing ahead to fix the agricultural prices for the 1982-83 season despite the failure of Foreign Ministers yesterday to agree on guidelines for a reform of the Community's agricultural policy and finances.

The price proposals are expected to be ready by tomorrow evening, even though there is every chance that Britain will block their adoption until it is satisfied by the budget contribution terms it is offered.

In an angry statement today, Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the European Commission, said, "The ten should realize that tactical considerations had to give way before the need for a strategy that would help to resolve the great problems confronting the Community."

He agreed to make a further tour of the Eyropean capitals with Mr Leo Tindemans, the president of the Council and to prepare a report for the next European summit in March.

"I have done this because I do not want to resign myself to a setback which would shake the Community edifice to the foundations", the statement said. He did not expect his mission to succeed, however, and the best that could be hoped for was that the summit might find *itself ready to reach* agreement.

If not, it would be necessary to speak of the Community's incapacity to take decisions. This was even more serious because it came at a time when the economic and political situation demanded European solidarity more tham ever.

Disappointment over the failure of yesterday's talks was not confined to Mr Thorn most delegations had arrived at the meeting believing that agreement was possible. The inability to find common ground on how to give Britain the demanded extra financial help had not been foreseen.

For agreement to be possible during the European summit the member countries would hve to stop talking vaguely about guidelines and come down to defining terms in hard cash.

When the European summit is held, the heads of government will thus have a clear idea of what is involved financially. They will also have an idea of the impatience among their lobbies at the danger of agricultural prices being held up while a solution is found to the British budget problem.

The EEC foreign ministers decoded today to take the European Parliament to the European Court over the way it implemented the 1982 Community budget.

They agreed, however, that for the moment member states would pay their budget contributions according to the levels decided by the Parliament.

What will be at issue, is whether Parliament has the right to reclassify items in the budget from the obligatory payment sector, over which it has no control, to the non-obligatory payment sector, over which it does have control.

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Leading article, page 11



SPD tries to avoid missile split

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, Jan 26 West German Social Democrat leaders today published a resolution on medium-range missiles which is designed to avert a serious clash between its anto-missile faction and Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, at the party congress in April.

The document proposed that a final decision be put off until a special congress in the autumn of 1983. By then, it is hoped, the Geneva missile negotiations between the UnitedStates and the Soviet Union should have produced results and there should be a clearer idea of how m any new Nato cruise and Pershing missiles need to be stationed.

The resolution warns the Government and Nato that deployment should not be regarded as automatic

It calls for a moratorium on short-range weapons during the Geneva negotiations urges that o ther medium-range weapons— American, British and French be drawn progressively into negotiations.

Herr Willy Brandt, the party chairman, predicted an overwhelming majority for the resolution, basing his optimism on talks with l eaders of regional and local party branches at the weekend.

Letter from India

Saving the tiger in Jungle Jim's park

My tiger burned bright. Revealed in the headlights' glare he bounded across the track in lazy majesty and slid, silky and sinewy, into the blackness of the jungle.

To spy a tiger in the wild is a lucky and thrilling experience. To hear his threatening bronchial growl from the tall dry grass is to have all the senses suddenly and shiveringly sharp-ened.

Like all the best quests the search for a tiger offers the prospect of a glimpse of a creature legendary, beautiful and rare; and only a small chance of success.

One of the happy aspects of seeking a tiger today is that the beast is no longer on the edge of extinction. Until recently it was a close thing. Tiger-bagging used to be a style of aristocratic hooliganism in India, and royals, viceroyals, rajahs, lords and various burra sahibs revelled in blasting away from their howdahs.

Although they killed many tigers they were not the most destructive offenders. Much damage was caused by the clearing of forests for agricultural and industrial use and the devel-opment of hunting holidays with a tiger kill almost guaranteed.

About 70 years ago the tiger population of India was calculated at 30,000. In 1960, when the Duke of Edinburgh became the last member of the British Royal Family to fell a tiger, the count was under 3,000. Ten years ago there were fewer than 2,000.

Fortunately the Indian Government banned hunting and established project Tiger to save the animal. Today 11 reserves provide a home for nearly 800 tigers. Most, however still live in forests outside the reserves and the total tiger population has increased to more than 3,000.

One reserves is Corbett Park, on the edge of the Himalayas, 140 miles northeast of Delhi. It takes its mame from Jim Corbett, a genuine *Boy's Own Paper* Jungle Jim who hunted maneaters in these parts from 1907 to 1939, and whose stirring tales are the essence of adventure and a vanished era.

As it happened, I was driving at dusk to dine with Brijendra Singh, a tiger expert who recently trapped and drugged a maneater (and installed it in Lucknow Zoo), when I saw my first tiger. He was leaping across the road, presumably going out to dinner too.

Next morning, mounted on elephants, we found the bloodstained place where a tiger had killed in the night. Pug spoor and the drag mark of a dead deer led us across a river and we found the hooves and skull in a patch of tall whispering grass beneath some trees.

We stopped and peered. From the grass a tigress began a low and manacing growl. Had she been alone she might have broken cover. But, close by her, was a cub, still and silent, its face was just visible. Rather than irritate the tigress, we moved off.

Later that day, while brewing tea beside a lake, we heard five shots. Shooting is forbidden in the park and our tiger expert took three of us to investigate.

Half a mile away we encountered a number of men. *They were big game:* a divisional commissioner, two magistrates, a police superintendent and, in uniform, a police inspector wearing a revolver and bandolier. One of the youths with them had a shotgun.

A hundred yards away we found the *fresh blood of* a shot deer and a blood trail leading into the jungle.

The shooting party was persuaded to explain it all to park officials. They sat on a stone as darkness fell and, by the light of a camp fire, wrote out statements saying one of the youths *had fired the gun accident*ally.

Quite close by a tiger started roaring and in the distance elephants bellowed. The pens of the upholders of the law squeaked. Somewhere out in the jungle a wounded deer was bleeding.

Trevor Fishlock

Stepson confronts von Bulow

From Our Correspondent, Newport, Rhode Island, Jan 26

Mr Claus von Bulow faced his accuser today when his stepson, Prince Alex von Auersperg, told the Newport court of his suspicions concerning his mother's illness. Mrs Marta 'Sunny' von Bulow, a Pittsburg utilities heiress, has been in an insulin coma since December, 1980.

Mr von Bulow, a former London barrister in the same chambers as Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, is charged with trying to kill his wife with insulin injections in 1979 and 1980. He was charged after his stepson had hired a lawyer and a private investigation was started because *he said he was not concinced his mother's coma* was brought on by natural causes.

Prince Alex, aged 22 told a pre-trial hearing today how he had gone to the von Bulow Newport mansion Clerendon Court, with a private detective and a locksmith and found a black washbag containing needles in his stepfather's locked cupboard. He recalled seeing capsules in little plastic packages and hypodermic needles in the bags.

Mr von Bulow sat staring at Prince Alex, his emotionless face cupped in his hands.

The defence is attempting to suppress the evidence of the *black bag* and the needles, one with a trace of insulin, because it claims it was obtained illegally, without a search warrant. It failed yesterday in a motion to have the indictment dismissed because it was effectively a private prosecution engineered by the family.

Mr Richard Kuh, Prince Alex's lawyer, yesterday took the stand anbd admitted he had spent several hundred hours over nearly 13 months investigating the case. He said he initiated the investigation after Prince Alex and his sister, Princess Ala, told him of their suspicions of the


The listener: Mr Claus von Bulow deep in concentration during the court hearing yesterday.

two comas their mother had suffered.

He also revealed after the Rhode Island authorities had started investigating the case, Prince Alex had told him he had found a broken crystal walking stick handle in the drawer in the family's Manhattan apartment. Mr Kuh said he followed up the evidence because Mrs von Bulow had been admitted to hospital with a head wound and what was diagnosed as an overdose of aspirin. She recovered and never accused her husband. "The speculation was without foundation", Mr Kuh said.

The ruling over the argument of the admissibility of the black bag is expected tomorrow. Another defence action to exclude statement Mr von Bulow gave to police before he was indicted is still to be argued before the trial begins.

☐ The case, already in its third week without a word of evidence put to the jury, has rocked the aristocratic summer colony of Newport (Reuter reports). *The trial is* due to last two months.

Mr Herald Fahringer, the defence lawyer, yesterday accused Mr Kuh of being "up to his ears" in what should have been a police inquiry and of having a financial incentive to find evidence *against Mr von Bulow,* a former aide of J. Paul Getty.

Mitterrand being held up by Socialists on banks

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Jan 26

Discussion of the second Nationalization Bill began this afternoon in the National Assembly before sparsely occupied benches. The marathon debate on the first Bill last year, was marked by epic clashes between the Socialist majority and the Opposition. But even now the atmosphere remains tense.

Sparks began to fly from the very opening of he debate. When M Michel Charzat, the *Rapporteur* of the special committee on nationalizations, insisted tr "only an infinitesimal minority, a caste increasingly foreign to the national interest, can try to delay the inevitable once again".

This second lap of the nationalization obstacle course, as some commentators call it, was made necessary by the objections of the Constitutional Council to some of the provisions of *the first Bill.* They included compensation for the shareholders; and the need for the Government to submit a new Bill, which took these objections into account.

But this time it is not the Opposition but tyhe massive Socialist majority in Parliament, which is giving the Government trouble. Last week, it vented its rancour *over the postponement* of the first Bill in sharp criticism of the Constitutional Council and the constiytution, and showed that it did not intend to toe the line weekly but wanted to assert its own more radical point of view.

It disagrees with the procedure adopted by the Cabinet, of submitting an entirely new Bill. It would have preferred nationalization to be put through by decree. It opposed the postponement of the takeover of 18 private banks not quoted on the Stock Exchange until the end of next year. To allow for a committee of experts to assess their value for compensatiion.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Smoother seas ahead for liner

Los Angeles — it looks like smooth sailing at long last for the Queen Mary, the old liner which has been tossed in rough financial waters for 14 years since it ended its life on the high seas (Ivor Davis writes).

The ship, now a tourist attraction in long Beach, California, is to become the centrepiece for a $1,000m (£520m) leisure complex.

The Wrather Corporation, which has taken over the running of the ship, said it was seeking financial partners to build a marina, a cruise ship terminal, three hotels with a total of 3,000 rooms, office buildings, shops and restaurants. All will be built around the Queen Mary and the Spruce Goose, the famous flying boat that once was owned and flown by Howard Hughes.

The Queen Mary sailed into Long Beach in December 1967. Despite high hopes by the City of Long Beach, the ship's owners, it never made money as a tourist attraction although millions visited it. Last year Mr Jack Wrather, a developer and film producer, signed a 66-year lease to operate the liner which is currently a hotel and convention centre.

Iran insurgents take town

Scores of guerrillas swept out of a forest stronghold near the Caspian Sea and captured part of the Iraniar resort town of Amol in a drawn-out gun battle in which at least 20 people were killed (according to Iranian reports monitored in London).

A local policeman contacted by telephone said attackers belonged to a little known group called "Sarbedaran", a Farsi word for "The Hanged", taken from a nationalist group which opposed the early Arab rulers of Iran.

Tehran radio, said 16 "counter-revolutionaries" were killed in the attack.

Atlanta trial scope widens



The prosecution in the Atlanta murder trial has been allowed by the judge to bring in evidence linking Wayne Williams (above) to 10 more killings in the city (Michael Hamlyn writes). The prosecution is planning to show that there was a system, or pattern, to the killings that will enable it to tie Mr Williams even closer to the two murders he is charged with.

The victims are all young black males. who were strangled. The deaths are linked to the accused by the same kind of evidence — dog hairs and carpet fibres — that have already been discussed in court.

Botha's reply delivered

Johannesburg. — South Africa has presented its reply to the Western proposals for the constitution of an independent Namibia (Michae! Hornsby writes).The terms of the reply had been discussed at a Cabinet meeting chaired by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister. Its contents were nto revealed.

The five Western nations which are coordinating the negotiations on Namibia have already received the response of Swapo, the guerrilla movement fighting for the independence of Namibia, and the front-liine black states which support it.

Nimeiry picks party chief

Khartum.—President Nimeiry of Sudan has appointed Colonel Awad Malik. as secretary of the Sudanese Socialist Union, the country's only political party.

He replaces General Abdulmajid Hamid Khalil, who was dismissed from the post last Sunday, and was yesterday also dismissed from his posts of First Vice-President, Defence Minister and commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

Colonel Malik, was on Sunday named rapporteur of a committee set up to consider reorganization of the party.

Ministers quit

Quito.—Ecuadors' Public Works Minister and Social Welfare Minister and Social Welfare Minister and several officials have resigned in the worst political crisis since the country returned to democratic rule in August, 1979. More are expected to follow.

Begin survives Knesset attack over Sinai cash

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, Jan 26

The Israeli ruling coalition today narrowly defeated a Knesset motion of no confidence which strongly criticized its handling of the evacuation of the remaining onethird of occupied Sinai. The area is due to be handed back to Egypt in April. The Knesset vote was 55-52.

It was the third no confidence motion which Mr Menachem Begin's government has defeated since being returned to power last June. Thirteen MPs were absent, but whips dropped efforts to force a postponement after it became clear that the majority was secure.

The motion by the Labour party came after the Government's surprise defeat yesterday on a resolution seeking to overrule the large compensation payments which Ministers recently agreed to make to settlers leaving Sinai.

It is understood that after initial confusion, Government sources are confident that they are under no legal compunction to scrap the revised compensation agreement, which was recently increased by 20 per cent to a total of more than £136m.

In yesterday's debate, the Labour Opposition accused the Sinai settlers from the town of Yamit of extorting excessive compensation from the State. It also denounced recent breaches of the law by the Sinai settlers and called on the Government to take immediate action against the offenders.

At almost the same time as the voting was taking place in Jerusalem, 15 more families of militants arrived in Yamit to join the protest being organized by the Stop the Withdrawal from the Sinai campaign.

The new protestors joined more than 1,000 illegal squatters who have recently moved into the desert area as part of a plan to prevent the April evacuation going ahead. Other militants are scheduled to arrive soon to take up residents in any property abandoned by those settlers who have decided to leave peacefully.

In recent weeks the anti-withdrawal campaigners have received a boost with the open support of two deputy Ministers, Rabbi Haim Druckman, from the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Mr David Shiffman, from the Ministry of Transport.

Neither has yet been disciplined by the Prime Minister, although Rabbi Druckman is now involved in the United States on a controversial propaganda tour designed to raise funds for the campaign.

Mubarak to maintain peace effort

From Our Correspondent Cairo, Jan 26

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt today reaffirmed his Government's commitment to non-alignment and pledged to strive relentlessly to draw Arab states and the Palestinians into peace with Israel.

In his 30-minute address, on being elected chairman of the ruling National Democratic Party, he set Egypt's priorities as peace, economic development and reconstruction, and said he would focus on those during forthcoming talks in Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and the United States.

Although his election was a foregone conclusion since he was the only candidate, Mr Mubarak chose to repeat his theme of non-alignment a day after Cairo announced that 66 Soviet technicians would arrive in Egypt soon to help on industrial projects set up with Soviet assistance in the 1960's.

Some 700 Soviet technicians were expelled from Egypt by President Anwar Sadat in September soon after he ejected the Ambassador and six top diplomats on charges of involvement in Christian-Muslim strife here. That move was considered the lowest point in Egypt's elations with Moscow, already strained after Mr Sadat expelled 17,000 military advisers in 1972.

In his address Mr Mubarak did not touch on relations with either superpower, but he said: "Egypt's strategic interests lie in its ties with Arab, African and Islamic nations, but that does not prevent close and deep relations with European states, the United States and others. He emphasized: "The philosophy of non-alignment is best suited to our interests and our principles."

In the late years of his rule, President Sadat had tilted Egypt more to the West, burning bridges with Arab countries and earning the vicious criticism of Muslim fundamentalists. Mr Mubarak has been very careful to emphasize a different approach.

☐ President Mubarak also reaffirmed his intention to introduce big economic reforms (Reuter reports).

Egypt takes hard line, Israel says

From Our Own Correspondent Jerusalem, Jan 26

The Israeli Government today accused Egypt of deliberately hardening its stand on the unresolved issue of Palestinian autonomy. The claim was made on the eve of the second Middle East visit this month by Mr Alexander Haigh, the American Secretary of State.

At a briefing for foreign journalists, a senior Government official alleged that the change in Egypt's stand had been taking place gradually since the murder of President Sadat last year, but only recently had surfaced in public statements by Egyptian ministers.

The official also accused the Egyptians of deliberately stalling the deadlocked autonomy negotiations in an attempt to avoid reaching any agreement before April 26, the date on which Israel is due to hand back the remaining 12,000 square miles of occupied Sinai.

The Israelis are particularly angered by Egypt's recent insistence that any tripartite agreement on autonomy must first be acceptable to the Palestinians themselves. They claim that this is a contradiction of the attitude taken by President Sadat, who said only that Egypt would try to convince the Palestinians to accept any autonomy agreement.

The latest exchange of harsh words over the vexed autonomy issue has deepened pessimism in diplomatic circles about Mr Haigh's chances of bridging the wide gap which still divides Israel and Egypt after talks which have continued sporadically for more than two years.

Tomorrow Israeli ministers will be pressing Mr Haig to discover what lies behind the alleged hardening of Egypt's position when he flies on to Cairo on Thursday. Official sources have indicated that no further change in Israel's proposed autonomy model, recently outlined in a classified document handed to the Americans, can be expected.

Prior to Mr Haig's arrival in Jerusalem, American sources have already indicated that he does not intend to put forward any personal blueprint for resolving the autonomy deadlock.

Edward Mortimer, page 10

In their prime: Mr Mikhail Suslov, right, at the November, 1959, parade to commemorate the Bolshevik revolution with Nikita Khrushchev, left, and K. E. Voroshilov, respectively Prime Minister and President at the time.

Suslov's death complicates Kremlin succession

From John Morrison of Reuters, Moscow, Jan 26

The death yesterday of Mr Mikhail Suslov removes a key figure from the Soviet power structure and may considerably complicate the eventual succession to President Leonid Brezhnev.

For years Western analysts and scholars have identified Mr Suslov as the power behind the throne, the kingmaker in a series of political struggles at the top and a pillar of Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy.

Western analysts trying to speculate about the future of the Soviet leadership had assumed until today that Mr Suslov would play the same role of kingmaker when the Brezhnev era ended as he did when Nikita Khrushchev was removed from power in 1964. As Second Secretary to Mr Brezhnev, he would have expected to have a powerful voice in deciding who would succeed the party leader and head of state.

Nobody else among the surviving 13 members of the Politburo is left with the authority to guarantee a smooth transition of power to a new leader. The next most senior party figure is Mr Andrei Kirilenko who, like Mr Brezhnev, is 75 and over the years has been frequently mentioned as a possible successor.

Mr Kirilenko, up to now the third-ranking party secretary after Mr Brezhnev and Mr Suslov, has deputized for Mr Brezhnev in the past. But like many other senior Kremlin figures, the state of his health is uncertain.

Mr Suslov himself has no obvious successor in his influential role as guardian of Marxist-Leninist ideology, a field in which President Brezhnev left him to play the final arbiter. This gave him wide authority over cultural affairs, education, the press and broadcasting, and over relations with other communist parties.

It was he who generally had the final say on sensitive questions such as the treatment of the Stalinist past in art and the extent to which the party should tolerate or encourage Russian nationalism. Western analysts here believe it is unlikely that his death will lead to any sudden thaw in the rigidity of Kremlin attitudes.

Other officials who have worked under Mr Suslov's overall guidance are well into their seventies and are unlikely to start pressing for innovation. They include Mr Boris Ponomaryov, aged 76, a close colleague of Mr Suslov and a candidate member of the Politburo, who is party secretary responsible for relations with Communist and left-wing parties outside the Soviet block.

Another official who may gain in influence is Mr Mikhail Zimyanin, aged 67, a party secretary who is responsible for propaganda

If his death does soften the Kremlin's ideological attitudes in any way, the result is not likely to become evident for some time. — Reuter.

Obituary, page 12

Tougher to the top for Portuguese

From Ian Murray Brussels, Jan 26

A top-level Portuguese mission to the European Commission yesterday nearly did not make it to the top level. As it was, its urgent case for quick negotiations to enter the EEC was delayed for 25 minutes.

The delegation, led by Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemao, the Prime Minister, and including his foreign and finance ministers and six senior officials, arrived at the headquarters of the Commission at 8.30 am for an early round of talks with Mr Gaston Thorn, the President of the Commission.

The nine members of the delegation then crushed into one of the small express lifts which normally whisk important visitors direct to the thirteenth floor, where all the European commissioners have their picture window offices.

Commission lifts are not constructed to accommodate nine delegates, however important they are. Nevertheless, the delegation was obviously too important for the hall porter to dare to warn them that they were making excessive demands on the Commission's facilities.

History will not recall whose finger pressed the button in the crowded lift to start the delegation on its journey. It will only recall that Mr Thorn, warned of the imminent arrival of his guests, prepared coffee and a smile to greet them.

They did not arrive. Soundings were made and heard. Somewhere deep down its shaft, the overloaded lift had ground to a halt.

Two strong porters were, therefore, recruited and ordered to the winches. They hand-hauled the nine increasingly cramped Portuguese to the next floor and freedom.

US snubs Third World news agencies

From Stephen Downer, Mexico City, Jan 26

A Unesco conference on the International Programme for the Development of Communications, has agreed unanimously to create news agencies in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

The 35nation conference meeting in Acapulco decided yesterday to allocate $910,000 (£481,000) to the projects this year. The United States supported the projects but refused to contribute to the general fund that will finance them. American government officials and Western publishers feel that the projects will endanger the free flow of international information.

Mr William Harley, the United States delegate. said that his country had achieved its four targets: private sector participation and bilateral aid had been permitted; the unity of the Western block had been preserved; and a dialogue with moderate African states had been maintained.

He added: "The main point was financing. Our whole programme is based on a bilateral approach. It is unlikely that the United States will be giving funds to the special account."

Soviet block and Third World delegates had a long meeting over the weekend before deciding not to press a demand that all Unesco media projects be financed through the agency's general fund. Such a move, according to Mr Harley, would have banned bilateral aid.

The conference agreed to spend $245,000 on feasibility studies for projects in Africa

☐ Kampala: Mr David Anyoti, Uganda's Information Minister, accusing the foreign press of extreme hostility towards Uganda, said today his Government would in future accredit only "qualified, objective and bona fide journalists" (Reuter reports). They must have an established office in Kampala and not in Nairobi or any other neighbouring country. "Such persons should not be a stranger, or freelance journalist who files for other news services, and proof of this must be given," he added

Finland warms to change

From Olli Kivinen, Helsinki, Jan 26

Dr Mauno Koivisto was today elected as Finland's President for the next six years in the 301-strong Council of Electors, where he received 167 votes.

He was supported by the Eurocommunist wing of the Communist Party and the lone Rural Party elector, as well as his own 145 electors, who are Social Democrats and Independents.

Mr Johannes Virolainen (Centre Party) 53, Mr Kalevi Kivisto (Communist) 11, Mr Jan-Magnus Jansson (Swedish People's Party) 11 and Mrs Helvi Sipila (Liberal) one vote.

Mr Koivisto's victory was clear after his huge popular vote, and his election as President Urho Kekkonen's successor marks an important change in the country's political and social climate. The two men belong to different generations.

Mr Kekkonen, aged 81, who was forced to resign because of ill health, came from a generation born in the Czarist tradition and which lived through the first difficult decades of Finland's independence. This made him, especially during his last years, a semi-monarch with imperious habits and suave courtiers.

He was also a very strong leader, and used his power to subdue opponents in a tough way. His vengeful way of keeping order became a burden, although his prestige was so great that few cared to oppose him.

Mr Koivisto aged 57, is in contrast an extremely homely and down to earth Social Democrat and it almost impossible to imagine him trying to exert his will over all matters in the republic. He is closely identified with the democratic change towards Scandanavia equality and economic growth which has dominated the country's postwar development. He has also remained aloof from everyday political infighting, which was Mr Kekkonen's Home Terrain.

The election is also seen as the return to normality after the severe war years. Mr Kekkonen's electin in 1956 was free and hard fought. But it was part of the postwar readjustment. After that, Mr Kekkonen was always overwhelming, although the beginning of his rule was marred by Soviet interventions.

The election this time was conducted with no Soviet interference, and Mr Koivisto was not Moscow's favourite. Finns do not wish to change the general direction of the country's foreign policy but the election was a watershed in Finland's politics in many other ways. Many Socialists see it as an end for all the scars inflicted in the 1918 civil war between the reds and whites, because Mr Koivisto is the first Socialist President. The civil war has haunted Finns ever since and it has been an important reason for the radicalism of the left.

The balance between the Social Democrats and the Communists tilted even further to the Social Democrats' favour. The Eurocommunists wing of the Communist Party simultaneously gained more confidence in its never-ending fight against the Stalinists. Moderate forces in the left have strenghened their position considerably.

Mr. Koivisto is unusually free of all groups, as he has made his fortune alone. He does not o we anything even to his own Social Democratic P arty, because his popularity forced it to adopt him as its candidate even though the party leadership was not originally very enthusiastic about the idea.

Peacemaker at UN will be an active diplomat

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Jan 26

The new Secretary-General of the United nations looks forward to a time when he or his successor is deeply involved in the peacemaking processes of the Middle East.

"I will sound to you maive or over-optimistic," he told *The Times* today. "But I have the hope that at some stage the good offices of the Secretary-General, perhaps not during my mandate, will be sought for the solution of the Middle Eastern problem.

"I think that at some stage when one has to work on a comprehensive solution the presence of the United Nations will be indispensable, and the first phase of this presence would be a kind of personal diplomacy by the Secretary-General."

Speaking during the first interview he has given to an overseas newspaper since his election, Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is 62, made it clear that he regards his role very much as that of an active diplomat. "I intend to maintain, and if possible increase, the United Nations Secretary-General's involvement," he declared. He has suited his actions to his words by sending under secretary-generals as his personal representatives around the world.

He is sending Mr Brian Urquhart, the British Under Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs, to Cyprus and then Lebanon, and another under secretary-general to Honduras to assemble a report on human right problems in the area. He will shortly announce the name of his special representative to Afghanistan.

The Afghanistan nomination he regards as particularly important, since he himself was once Kurt Waldheim's Afghanistan negotiator. It is apparent that the existence of a United Nations interest in the country is the only point of diplomatic pressure left against the Russians.

As well as these visible signs of activity, the new Secretary-General is keen on what he calls "silent diplomacy." "Every day, you know, I am working on some silent diplomacy, either on *Namibia or the Middle East* or in Cyprus. I have spent my time since I have been Secretary-General doing this kind of thing: Working silently to find peaceful solutions to all our prroblems."

On one problem, however, the diplomacy has not been particularly silent. He has become involved in a sharp exchange of letters with the South African Foreign Minister, an exchange which he broke off after the third letter.

He admitted hat he does not know whether he can now be of use in the Namibia issue, but he says: "The only thing I want is not to be responsible for my being useless.

"I can be an independant man. Even if the General Assembly or Security Council pass resolutions against one country or another I can still preserve my impartiality in order to be helpful". That being the case, he is anxious not to make moral judgments.

He hoped that this image of the SecretaryGeneral as an active diplomat, and as a man of unquestioned impartiality and fairness would go some way to enhancing the image of the United Nations in the eyes of the world.

"I know very well that the United Nations has not a very good image abroad," he admits, "mainly among the Western countries. There are many reasons for those countries to consider that the United Nations is not as efficient as it should be."

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Kim rejects Seoul approach

Tokyo. — North Korea has rejected a proposal by President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea for Korean reunification under a common constitution, the (North) Korean Central news agency reported.

It quoted Vice-President Kim Il As of North Korea as saying: "To our regret, it cannot be considered as a proposal worthy of any significance."

President Chun suggested last week that the two Koreas establish a joint consultative conference for national reunification which would be empowered to draw up a constitution. He reaffirmed his desire for talks with President Kim Il Sung of North Korea on the reunification issue.

DC10 inquiry judge resigns

Wellington. — The New Zealand Government has accepted the resignation of Mr Justice Mahon, a High Court judge who as Royal Commissioner produced a controversial report on the DC10 crash on Mount Erebus in Antarctica in 1979 in which all 257 people on board died (Our Correspondent writes).

Last month the Court of Appeal rejected his finding that Air New Zealand officials had lied before the commission.

Lockheed affair jail term

Tokyo.—Mr Tokuji Wakasa, chairman of All Nippon airways was given a three-year jail sentence suspended for five years on charges of perjury in Diet related to the *Lockheed bribery scandal*.

The Tokyo district court also found Mr Wakasa, aged 67, guilty of violation of foreign exchange regulations for accepting 163m yen (about £400,000) in under-the-table money in three instalments in connexion with the puchase of Lockheed L1011 TriStar jets.

Judge criticizes village justice

Salisbury.— Judge Fieldsend, the Zimbabwean Chief Justice, has criticized a village court hearing at which a white farmer aged 64 was convicted of adultery with the wife of a black employee, the *Herald* newspaper reported today. The judge described the hearing, held on Sunday in front of 2,000 jeering spectators in a sports stadium as a public spectacle out of keeping with the administration of justice.

The farmer said he is to appeal formally against his Z$500 (375) fine. He originally agreed to pay it half in cast and half in cattle.

Iranians clash

Manila. — Eight Iranians were wounded when a grenade exploded at the pre-departure area of Manila airport during a clash between Iranian student supporters and opponents of Ayatollah Khomeini.

200 drown in Peru

Lima.—The Peruvian Government is mounting an emergency airlift of aid to a north-eastern jungle region where 200 people are said to have been drowned in floods.

Taking liquids

Moscow.—Two Pentecostalists on hunger strike in the American Embassy here have resumed taking liquids after refusing them for more than 48 hours.

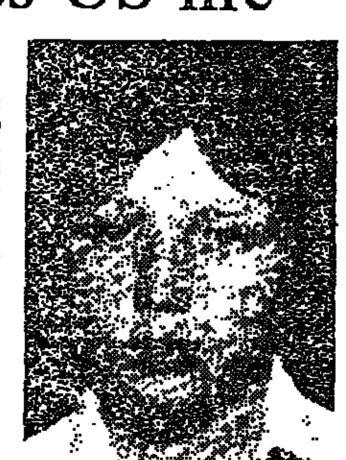
Time on side of boy who likes US life

From Christopher Thomas
Chicago, Jan 26

Walter Polovchak does not seem the kind of youth who could rouse the Soviet Union into sending a formal protest note to the United States Government.

He leads a quiet, ordinary life on Chicago's West Side in one of those miracles of urban, ethnic America — a decent neighbourhood. It is his desire to stay there that has created a small but niggling diplomatic incident between the superpowers.

The Soviet Union wants him to return to his native Ukraine. And America is not prepared to make him go. He has become a *cause célèbre* in the eyes of the United States news media, a symbol of the American belief that "here is best".



Walter Polovchak: "I don't want to go to jail".

Walter, aged 14, left the Ukraine with his parents at the beginning of 1980 and moved into the Chicago ethnic neighbourhood. Anna and Michael Polovchak immediately hated it and when they decided to go home, Walter ran away. He was and is a minor, and that is the heart of the problem.

But he is now also a naturalized American. When he refused to go home he quickly achieved political asylum, and citizenship was a natural corollary.

The Soviet authorities have consistently supported his parents' claim that as a minor Walter should be sent home. American public opinion at first agreed that the family should not be broken up; then last August the parents suddenly returned to the Soviet Union and the mood turned promptly against them.

Initially Walter stayed in Chicago with an older cousin and was then assigned to foster parents in the heart of the city's Ukrainian ethnic community. He remains with them now in their flat, displaying his Americanism by playing football and declaring emphatically: "I do not want to go home to jail".

The Ukrainian community has rallied in every material way to defend his right to stay in the country. The legal fight with counsel representing his parents has probably already been won but it is not over: Mr and Mrs Polovchak are now attempting to reverse the granting of political asylum and naturalization because Walter is a minor.

They might have a point. What they do not have is time. Under Illinois state rules Walter could cease to be a minor at 16 if he is independently supported. And in the overcrowded judicial system of the United States it should not prove impossible to protract events for a few more years.

Paul Getty museum strikes gold

From Ivor Davis
Los Angeles, Jan 26

The $700m (£350m) worth of oil stocks left to the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California, is now worth almost $1,300m, according to the *Los Angeles Times*.

After more than five years of legal wrangles the Getty legacy is expected to be granted probate soon and it will provide about $54m a year for the museum to spend. This will make the museum, which overlooks the Pacific Ocean, the richest in the world.

Once probate is granted lawyers and executors handling the complex can expect to earn about $26.4m, says the newspaper.

Last year it took $4.5m to operate the museum which the oil magnate, who died in 1976, never saw. Now the trustees and Mr Stephen Garrett, the museum's British director, are wrestling with the problems of how to spend the more than $50m each year.

Mr Garrett has said he wants to avoid "arrogant flagrant and dollar waving" with the Getty money.

The *Los Angeles Times* notes that just how much the museum will actually get is not certain because the market value of the 9.3 million shares of Getty Oil stock has generally fallen over the past several months.

At today's market price the stock is worth nearly $550m and continues to pay dividends of about $5.6m every three months.

The rest of the museum's expected inheritance is made up of about $714m in investments that are earning interest daily, so the newspaper estimates the expected windfall will add up to $1,260m.

Journalists barred by E. Germany

From David Blow
Vienna, Jan 26

The East German authorities have refused permission for Western correspondents to attend the federal synod of the country's Lutheran Church next weekend at Herrnhut, in Oberlausitz. The decision mainly affects West German correspondents and is a setback coming so soon after the West German Chancellor's visit to East Germany.

No reason has been given, but it clearly has to do with the Lutheran Church's embarrassingly open criticism of militarism in East Germany and its advocacy of community service as an alternative to military service.

Deng embarks on huge party investigation

From David Bonavia, Peking, Jan 26

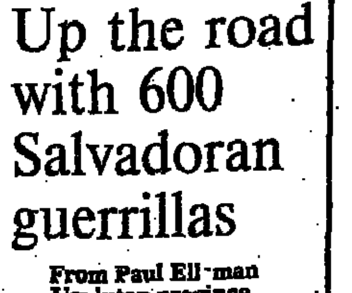
For some Chinese the new year — year of the dog in the Chinese zodiac — may bring trouble.

Frustrated in his desire to carry out trials of former extreme left wingers in the provinces — as follow-up to the trial of the "Gang of Four" which ended a year ago yesterday — Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping is organizing a big investigation of the Communist Party's 39 million members.

Faced with recalcitrance and passivity among many middle-ranking officials, Mr Deng, the effective head of the party, is determined to prune the bureaucracy and expel those who oppose his mainly liberal, right-leaning policies for the economy and society in general.

This is believed to be the reason why Mr Deng did not show up at New Year celebrations organized by the leadership. By staying away, he ensured that Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian, the most prominent survivor of the last Politburo headed by Mao Tse-tung, would deliver the public promise of a purge.

Mr Li is thought to be unhappy about some of Mr Deng's economic policies, which are the opposite of those which he helped to plan and implement in Mao's lifetime. But Mr Deng evidently still needs Mr Li's expertise and authority.



Up the road with 600 Salvadoran guerrillas

From Paul Ell-man
Usulutan province,
El Salvador, Jan 26

The last sign of the Salvadoran Army had been 30 minutes before: a checkpoint manned by languid soldiers with only a perfunctory interest in a traveller's destination. The rutted road had become nothing more than a boulder-strewn track and the bustle of the flatlands in the midst of the cotton harvest had given way to the stillness of mountains covered in brush and parched trees.

Suddenly, two columns of guerrillas appeared, jogging with their weapons over their shoulders. This was the other side of what passes for the front line in the two-year-old civil war which has claimed more than 30,000 lives, a "liberated zone" controlled by the Revolutionary Army of the People, (ERP), the biggest of the five guerrilla groups operating under the umbrella of the Farabundo Marti Liberation Front.

The guerrillas were friendly and relaxed, more interested in scrounging cigarettes than establishing the identity of the stranger in their midst. Their weapons were a mixture of M16 carbines, which the United states claims came from North Vietnam, and G3 assault rifles, supplied by West Germany to El Salvador security forces. Their dress was a combination of olive green fatigues and blue jeans and, in the case of two girls no more than 12 years old, pink and blue party frocks.

They said that the rest of the journey to their camp would have to be on foot and set off up the mountainside, pausing only to allow an out-of-condition journalist to catch his breath.

The camp is the ERP's operational headquarters for the south-eastern front, a prosperous farming area some 100 miles from the capital. It is strategically located on the Gulf of Fonseca, across which small boats slip at night from Nicaragua to drop supplies for the guerrillas at the scores of inlets along the coast.

The camp has been operational for a year and last October successfully beat off an attack by Government forces spearheaded by the élite Atlacatl battalion, which has undergone training by United States Special Forces from the Panama Canal Zone.

Despite the severity of guerrilla life, and a dreary diet of beans, rice and tortillas occasionally supplemented with meat, morale among the 600 grerrillas in the camp appeared high, as did discipline.

The guerrillas' commander on this section of the front is Comandante Juán Ramon Medrano (*nom-de-guerre* Comrade Baltasar) a former sociology student aged 31, who has been a full-time *revolutionary since the mid*-1970s. Señor Medrano is also a member of the 15-man Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the Guerrilla Front, its principal policy-making body.

A sharp-featured man in a floppy grey hat, he sat with his aides chatting about the war and the guerrillas' political aims, offering a surprisingly moderate set of goals in view of the strident Marxism officially espoused by the front.

On the future of free enterprise, for example, Señor Medrano observed: "We'll have to allow private enterprise. Otherwise, how will we attract foreign investment?".

Asked about relatons with the United States, which is providing economic and military support to the junta headed by President José Napoleon Duarte, he said: "We want to live in mutual respect with all countries, including the United States."

When it was pointed to him that his remarks were a far cry from other pronouncements by the guerrilla leadership, Señor Medrano's response was a dry laugh. He also made it clear that, whatever plans might exist for El Savador in the event of a Government victory, the guerrillas intended to do their utmost to disrupt elections scheduled for March 28.

The elections are seen as vital to the future of United States policy in Central America and were endorsed at the last summit meeting of *the Organization of American* States.

All you ever think about is sex, sex, SEX!

BUT I only bought these to PLEASE you...

How to BE A good LOVER

The Joy of Sex

Are we victims of the new sexual orthodoxy?



Shame about sexual activity has been replaced by a preoccupation with it that is making many people unhappy. Celia Haddon, author of a new study, argues the case for a counter revolution.

The way that we love and make love nowadays is meant to be freely. We are in what is called a "permissive" society. The old rules of a Victorian morality have been abolished. We are now free to do what we want.

But how free is our new freedom? I believe that a new sexual orthodoxy has grown up. Imperceptibly it shapes our lives, just as strongly as the old morality. The new rules exist, even if they are not acknowledged as such.

This new orthodoxy expects all individuals to be sexually active — the young, the middle-aged and even the elderly. It expects them also to perform skilfully, and experience a great deal of physical pleasure. If an individual fails to be sexually active, fails to master sexual skills, or fails in sexual response, he or she is classified, not as immoral, but as sexually sick.

In particular, an individual who is not having a sexual "outlet" (note the implicating of an innate sex drive) is suspect. Confirmed bachelors nowadays are expected to be gay. The luckless man who has neither girlfriends nor boyfriends is disparaged as "neuter". He is not a proper man.

The rebels in our society today are the celibates. But even the religious celibates have begun to lose confidence in their chosen role. Many more seek to marry, or find it necessary to apologize for their lack of sexual experience. As one best-selling sex book put it: "An active and rewarding sex life, at a mature level, is indispensable if one is to achieve his full potential as a member of the human race."

Behind this insistence upon the value of sex for everybody, lie, I believe, three powerful myths which have come to dominate our thinking. They distort the way we picture sex. These myths are that sex is harmless fun, that it is good for people, and that it is natural.

The first idea, that sex is harmless fun, is ceaselessly propagated by paperback books, pop songs, advertisements, sex manuals, radio shows and films. Well-meaning social workers and counsellors reassure their clients that it is so. They seek to relieve guilt by maintaining there is nothing in the nature of sex to be guilty about.

Yet this insistence on the harmless fun of sex blinds us to reality. There *is* a demonic aspect, a dark side to sex. For anger and aggression can be channelled into sexual behaviour. Any couple who have made love after a blazing row know that anger can intensify sexual excitement. Sex is not just exciting and harmless: it can be exciting *and dangerous*.

Rape is the most obvious example of aggressive sex. In rape, making love literally becomes making war. Yet rape victims often find that society wonders why they didn't "lie back and enjoy it". Rapists often get sympathy by claiming that it was just sexual desire which got out of hand. In a society which pretends that all sex is harmless pleasure, it is perhaps natural that they should be confused about their own impulses.

Nor is sex always good for people. It is not even always healthy. Because we expect sex to be both spontaneous and also skilled, we have opted for both the Pill and the IUD. The condom and the diaphragm interfere with our high standards of lovemaking. Partly as a result of this choice, deaths from contraception in Britain now outnumber deaths from childbirth.

Casual sex is socially acceptable, but it is not socially acceptable to take precautions against disease during a one-night stand. The old enemy, sexually transmitted disease, flourishes therefore. It used to be thought anti-biotics would do away with VD, but some bugs have developed survival strategies by becoming either immune to penicillin or producing a symptomless strain even in men.

The moral argument is that celibacy or monogamy are the best protection against such risks. But the health argument in their favour is not *that* strong. Sex remains safer than either smoking of drinking. What is worrying, though, is that many people seem to think there are no risks at all. The new orthodoxy has convinced them, in the teeth of the evidence, that sex is healthy.

And if sex is seen to be healthy, anything less than full performance now seems unhealthy. Sexual activity to a certain standard is the outward visible sign of an inward invisible health. Lack of orgasm, or impotence or some other sexual difficulties are treated as a disease. "A person who is not healthy sexually is not a healthy person" is how one American sex therapist put it.

Those whose sexual skills *are not up to standard* may suffer many painful feelings. In particular both men and women are harassed by the idea that lovemaking should produce an orgasm for both partners. In America a sex therapy industry now offers courses of training towards this egalitarian ideal. More realistically, feminists like Shere Hite suggest that women stimulate *themselves* to orgasm while in bed with their partners.

But there is no evidence I have seen to suppose that all *women can have orgasms*. Certainly some women never do and about one in five women only have orgasms occasionally or irregularly from sexual intercourse. Yet nearly everybody assumes lovemaking *must* produce an orgasm.

Much unhappiness and anxiety result. "I love my husband very much. I pretend to enjoy sex for his sake and I'm sure he has never realized that I put on this act", wrote a loving wife to the *Daily Mirror* last month. Failure to produce the much wanted orgasm is a failure in love. Men need to be shielded from this. "I hardly ever reach a climax and he seems to know this — and I suspect is worried about it", wrote another woman who had not chosen to conceal her lack of response.

The other destructive myth in our lives is that sexual activity is natural, while sexual inactivity is not. "It's only human nature, after all" to have sex, but to say "No" is unnatural. This is the most powerful myth of all, perhaps because it is the oldest. The *theology of the past also* taught that sex was natural. It was part of the unredeemed fallen nature of mankind and therefore bad.

Today sex is natural, therefore good. Most people see sex as an innate instinct, channelled or restrained by the rules of society. Sex therapists try to lift the inner inhibitions which restrict its expression. Liberators try to do away with society's laws against it.

But if we look at the sexuality of other creatures, it is clear that this idea of a sexual instinct pushing against restraints is false. The life of animals is hardly a mass of seething sexuality, except in the artificial conditions of a zoo's monkey house. Sexual inactivity is as natural as sexual activity.

In the wild most animals, including the primates, mate according to season or according to fluctuations in the supply of food. Thus mating occurs during only a few days of the year when the female is on heat. If man is sexually active throughout the year, it is because he is a higher domesticated animal rather than a lower wild one.

Several birds and animals mate for life, and in many animal societies some male individuals have to do without sex for part of their lives. Animals also have *preferences*. When 10 beagle dogs and bitches were allowed to mate together, some bitches refused some of the dogs. Some individual dogs were more popular: some bitches were more choosey.

Monkeys in captivity show preferences too. *Even in the* wild a monkey troop is not full of free-for-all sex. Some males are forced to spend their early lives as celibates, while others may be cast out of the troop permanently to live as celibate bachelors. Nor is primate social life always in a group. Gibbons live in nuclear families of one male, one female and their offspring.

The sex lives of monkeys *might seem of little importance* except that they have been used in the argument about man's "natural" sexuality. Kinsey claimed that because most apes were polygamous so was man. A feminist thesis has argued that because some female apes and monkeys enjoy repeated intercourse, the human female is naturally insatiable and naturally multi-orgasmic. Faced with these arguments, men may expect to feel randy for any attractive female and women may feel they should have multiple orgasms.

A century ago, the faithfully monogamous husband could congratulate himself for being the pattern husband. He was living out the moral rules of his day. At that time, an unresponsive wife could also be pleased that she wasn't one of those wicked women who enjoyed sex.

Today the monagamous man may worry about his fidelity. "I figure I have some real heavy hang-ups left over from my upbringing ... There's no reason why two people should have to not sleep with anybody else as long as they live, just because they're living together. But that seems to be the way I and most other people my age feel ... That's the way it is with me — but I think it's crazy of me, it's just plain madness", apologized a faithful husband to an American sex researcher.

Today millions of wives fake orgasms because they are ashamed to admit that they don't experience them. Either they are worried about their lack of sexual skill, or else they feel that their husbands will worry. These are the people the new sexual orthodoxy hurts.

The four researchers who redefined sex

1949 KINSEY

Professor Alfred C. Kinsey, a respectable entomologist from Indiana, turned from collecting gall wasps to collecting information about sex. He produced statistics which shocked post-war America; one in three men had had a homosexual experience; half the married men had been unfaithful to their wives; half America's brides were no longer virgins.

Put the other way, those same statistics suggested that a high proportion of people were heterosexual, monogamous and virginal before marriage. But Kinsey's two reports, *Sexual Behavior in the Human Male* and *Sexual Behavior in the Human Female* emphasised activity, rather than sexual inactivity. If so *many* people were doing it, the implication was that it couldn't be *that* immoral.

Kinsey's view of sex and society was equally influential. His reports painted a picture of a repressive society, holding back a natural sexual impulse. With occasional exceptions, he wrote about sexuality as if it was an innate drive seeking to express itself either in one outlet or another.

But where the moralists would consider this drive bad, Kinsey considered it good. Society's restraints — laws against sex, campaigns against obscenity, moral reformers — were bad.

As a way of reducing sexual behaviour to statistics, Kinsey chose to count orgasms. This was a reasonable research decision. *But when the popularizers began* to disseminate the Kinsey findings, it encouraged the idea that the goal of sexual behaviour was orgasm.

1966 MASTERS AND JOHNSON

Dr William H Masters and his research associate (later his wife) Virginia E Johnson, took up where Kinsey left off. Instead of *asking people what they did and* how often, they got couples to have sexual intercourse in the laboratory, where bodily responses would be scientifically measured. Where *Kinsey had run* into much opposition, Masters and Johnson found their work surprisingly well accepted when they published *Human Sexual Response* in 1966.

Their laboratory volunteers had to be good at sex. In particular all their women volunteers had regular orgasms. Masters and Johnson organized their findings into a framework that assumed an act of sexual behaviour was the same for both sexes, excitement rising to a plateau, culminating in orgasm then dying down again. Once again, the assumption was that in love-making both male and female had one or more orgasms each.

Masters and Johnson then moved on to develop a therapy for sexual problems with *Human Sexual Inadequacy* in 1970. In order to treat such problems, *they first had to define what was* a problem. Perhaps because of their super-competent volunteers, their standards were high.

Masters and Johnson have *admitted that by their standards* of sickness and health, half the married couples in the United States are inadequate. Indeed, some of the problems they have diagnosed *are entirely new*. Women who cannot masturbate to orgasm, they say, have a sexual problem.

Their influence, moreover, has been to make sex into a question of health and sickness, rather than morality. An individual now is likely to be classified as ill or healthy, rather than moral or immoral. Being classified as sick can be psychologically painful, as the homosexual lobby has pointed out.

The female multiple orgasm is also *a discovery made by Masters* and Johnson. Sex manuals have eagerly seized on this phenomenon and suggested that all women should aim at this, thus requiring an even higher standard of *sexual response* than before from their readers.

Alex Comfort's sequel to The Joy of Sex

1974 COMFORT

The most influential sex manuals of all, *The Joy of Sex* and *More Joy of Sex*, have been far too sophisticated to make this error. Well written and tastefully illustrated, these bestsellers are the work of a British biologist, Dr Alex Comfort. A gifted man who has written poetry and novels, he is one of the few experts in the field with a readable prose style.

Dr Comfort claims a great deal for recreational sex. He believes that it may drain away aggression, as in the hippy slogan "Make Love Not War". The *playfulness of sex play*, he thinks, may be psychotherapeutic for individuals. "There may be other places we can learn to express all of ourselves, and do it mutually, but there aren't many", he wrote in 1974.

The Joy of Sex and *More Joy of Sex* are frequently recommended by therapists and counsellors. As pillow books, they set a high standard, rather like gourmet recipe books. There is the same civilized tone and a touch of connoisseur snobbery.

In these and other similar books, recreational sex is given a new importance. Two sociologists who studied Alex Comfort's sex manuals and 11 others commented that sex was "being asked to provide that which heretofore the family, organized religion and the workplace together afforded".

●Celia Haddon's The Limits of Sex *is published by Michael Joseph on Monday, February 1, price £7.95.*

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Television

Mask within mask

John Updike's fictions are, if anything, too smoothly under control, and for the first half hour of last night's Arena profile (BBC2) he looked like achieving a comparable effect in the world of fact. Childhood, boyhood, youth came serenely back through pictures and poems; the literary superstar carried out his metropolitan duties with a benign mixture of acquiescence and cynicism.

Home, then, to his mother, a haven of peace and stillness whom he has come uncannily to resemble. "He was a luminous boy, very little opacity." Her answers came out simply and poetically. "Sometimes the light he throws is a long time getting to me, because I'm that dull. How long does it take light to come from a star?" Son, like mother, was a Lutheran, with no qualms about saying the creed in church. The beauties of the Pennsylvanian autumn seemed to have found their perfect human complement.

As the programme probed, the mask began to crack, revealing a colder one beneath. Questioned as to whether the chronicler of marital breakdown had not perhaps sacrificed too much humanity on the the altar of his art, the journalist son was evasive, then uneasy, and then, fetching terrible sighs, delivered a condemnation. In some strange way the writer's ruthless self-exposure had left casualties all round and himself unscathed. We left him with his second wife, and a patriarchal furrow on his brow.

If the above sounds mean, it is the meanness of the medium. As a portrait of the artist, David Cheshire's film was richly illuminating, and should send people to the novels and poems with antennae alerted. As a portrait of the man, it suggested that the scales of moral judgment were in a rather delicate state of balance.

Commitments (BBC1), by Dusty Hughes, was a well-timed Play for Today. If it had been shown last Friday, when *Newsweek* tried a Trotskyite group *in absentia*, the timing would have been perfect. The stage origins of this excellent production were readily apparent: the entrances and exits were as smooth as the dovetailings in a good piece of carpentry, and the dialogue had a restless urgency. The plot was vestigial: Hughes's concern was to hold up some embattled characters for our admiring contemplation.

As a critical former member of one such brotherhood, Hughes has been enabled to present his subversive microcosm with unpolemical authenticity, which may do something to help bridge a yawning social divide. The hardship, the paranoia, the malign human effects of the vengeful ideology underpinning revolutionary socialism were tangible at every moment. Glued until the end, I was glad when it was over.

Michael Church

Theatre

Barbican openings

The Royal Shakespeare Company's first season at the new Barbican Centre will open on June 9, with a new production by Trevor Nunn, the company's joint artistic director, of *Henry IV*, parts 1 and 2, which will be given at matinée and evening performances. These are the plays which reopened the present Stratford-upon-Avon theatre in 1932 after the 1926 fire.

In the announcement of the coming season's activities the company still made no mention of what is to be performed on the opening night of the Barbican Centre, March 3. They are keeping their contribution to the gala opening as a surprise.

During the year the company is to mount 24 productions in Stratford and London as well as making two tours in the United Kingdom and a tour of Australia. There will be 12 new Stratford productions at the two theatres there, a record for any Stratford season.

After the *Henry IV* plays at the Barbican, the season will continue there with *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *All's Well that Ends Well* and *Winter's Tale*, all transferred from Stratford. In September the first new play of the opening Barbican season will be *Poppy*, by Peter Nichols, to be directed by Terry Hands, the company's other joint artistic director. In addition, during the season, Peter Hall and Peter Brook, who have long been associated with the Royal Shakespeare, are to mount productions which will be announced later.

At Stratford the five producers will be Ron Daniels, Howard Davies, Terry Hands, Barry Kyle and Adrian Noble. Davies and Noble will be producing there for the first time. The season opens on March 31 with *Macbeth*, not seen at the theatre for eight years, directed by Howard Davies and with Bob Peck in the title role and Sara Kestelman as Lady Macbeth.

Christopher Warman

Double bill

Old Half Moon

The first play of the evening, *A Yorkshire Tragedy*, is sometimes attributed to William Shakespeare and the new Yorick Players Theatre Company is quite noisily reminding the public of that attribution. As a short gallop through Jacobean mayhem in the unusual setting of England herself, circa 1606, it shows streaks of possibly Shakespearean language — or imitation — but it seems more the sort of thing Shakespeare *would not* want attributed. Telling the story of a man driven mad by impoverishment, it features the unnatural slaughter of his children so they will not become beggars and shows his ultimate transformation through the love of his wife, although that comes a bit late for healthy family life.

Michael Batz's direction compresses it into a curtain-raiser for the similarly-themed play of ruin by Chekhov that follows. Capturing just a bare sense of gory impetus, he hurries the actors on and off a bare black stage. The absence of scenery has the chief advantage of depriving Damien Thomas of anything to chew, except his words. As the deranged husband, he roars and agonizes, but tragic substance is elusive. If Shakespeare had a hand in it, he did it for money, much as he might supply an episode for *The Sweeney* today.

Mr Thomas next finds himself at the centre of Chekhov's apprentice piece, *On the Great Road*, as an aristocrat destroyed by a faithless woman. The destruction is nearly complete, except for some barbed derision of the peasants he is forced to consort with, and beg drinks from, but in this instance Mr Thomas has found an impressive tattered dignity which only deserts him when he tries too hard to be drunken. He should be fighting for sobriety, but simply falls around instead.

Set in a seedy coach house among disreputable travellers, the play startlingly anticipates *The Lower Depths* and even Eugene O'Neill. Perhaps such an impoverished setting better lends itself to the limitations of a new, uneven acting troupe but there is fascination in the piece and some of it escapes into Mr Batz's production.

Ned Chaillet

Jazz

Chris Conner

Ronnie Scott's

One could almost forgive Chris Connor anything on the strength of the inclusion in her repertoire of "The Wind", a song by the superlative Californian pianist Russ Freeman, who consorted so successfully with Chet Baker in the Fifties. "The Wind" is a perfect example of the cool West Coast style of that era: including a self-recriminatory cry of "You fool! You fool!" and a line about "empty arms holding a ghost", its misty introversion calls for a trenchcoat and a trilby; it might be the theme for a remake of "You're never alone with a Strand".

Lacking the props, Miss Connor left the character at that and sang the standard saloon repertoire: "All or Nothing at All", "Get Out of Town", "Lover", "Just in Time" (the last curiously enunciated as "Just a dime ..."). Fondly remembered by many for her work with the Stan Kenton orchestra 30 years ago, she retains all the professionalism associated with big-band singers, but time has not been particularly kind to her vocal equipment.

What once seemed to be an interesting, even existentialist detachment comes across in an older woman as superficiality; her delivery has not broadened to encompass the mature emotions. More seriously, on Monday night she sang persistently flat, particularly when negotiating downward leaps, and her phrasing seemed to be the product of memory and reflex.

Her reading of Billie Holiday's "Good Morning, Heartache" was unduly declamatory (the treatment of the line "Stop haunting me now" was closer to Vincent Price than Lady Day), and a Michel Legrand ballad deserved neither its advance billing as "a very beautiful song" nor its solemn delivery. Unusually, Pat Smythe's piano could not paper over the cracks, although Allan Ganley's drumming ensured a general momentum. Perhaps there will be an improvement during the fortnight they are spending together.

Richard Williams

Opera: **John Higgins** welcomes Basel's dazzling approach to twentieth-century Verdi

The West Side story of 'Rigoletto'

At least two productions of Verdi's *Rigoletto* this year will uproot the action from sixteenth-century Mantua and transplant it to twentieth-century New York. Jonathan Miller next season at the Coliseum intends to set the opera in the early 1950s at the time of *The Godfather*. And he could be on to a winner. Jean-Claude Auvray is already proving at the Basel City Theatre that *Rigoletto* and gangsterdom make excellent stage partners.

Auvray in his dazzlingly effective version has decided to go a little further back in history, and his chosen period is prohibition America. The Duke becomes the king of bootlegging, and any other lucrative racket going, and his courtier-hoodlums quite clearly rule the West Side. He and Rigoletto inhabit a pure Warner Bros world of *Scarface* and *The Public Enemy*, of spats and gats, where the rival gangs shoot it out along the waterfront among hastily converted warehouses and where Dukes are really Dooks. Basel's programme comes covered not with the familiar portraits of Verdi and his librettist Piave but with the images of Cagney, Bogart and, of course, Edward G. Robinson.

The times and places of some Verdi operas are surely immutable. It is difficult to imagine *Falstaff* outside the confines of Windsor and its forest or *Simon Boccanegra* beyond the shores of Genoa. Others, including *Rigoletto* and *Ballo*, are movable — after all in both those instances the ruling censor required Verdi to change the original setting, which is at least half a licence for his interpreters to do likewise. The two rules to be observed when making a switch are that light should be thrown on a facet of the opera which often remains in the shadows and that the alteration should be complete. Both are meticulously carried out in Basel.

The point made most forcefully by Auvray is the double standard by which Rigoletto lives. At work he is the all-licensed henchman, procurer and caterer, laying on banquets and women in equal proportions for his master. He has the boss's ear, advising him on the next man to be fitted with a wooden overcoat and tossed into the Hudson River; in this particular case it is Monterone, whose daughter is shown in the prelude being thrown off the premises once she has served the Duke's needs. At gang headquarters Rigoletto, for his power and his sharp tongue, is the most hated member of the mob. So much for the West Side story. At home on the East Side Rigoletto reverts to being the loving father. Tragedy occurs when his two worlds, which he has gone to such care to keep apart, collide.





A morning shave for the Duke during "Ella mi fu rapita"; and (above) henchman Rigoletto cursed by Monterone.

The double life is eloquently expressed in Hubert Monloup's sets. "Work" takes place in abandoned garags or storehouses, hastily fitted with a few pool tables below the iron catwalks. Act II in particular is a triumph. The curtain rises on the Duke being shaved and manicured — the top gangsters were always the best groomed — alongside a Rolls and a vintage Peugeot during "Ella mi fu rapita". George Raft could not have had it better. Home is a pretty white-timbered house half-covered in creeper on the East Side, of the sort you would now have to go to Vermont to find. It is a world away from the speakeasies where Rigoletto has to make his daily bread.

But, Auvray suggests, it is also a prison. Gilda, accurately sung and admirably acted by Ghilaine Raphanel, a recent graduate of the Paris Opéra Studio, never falls completely out of love with the Duke even after her abduction and rape. She takes down his portrait from the garage wall while telling her father about those flirtations in church ("Tutte le feste"). The Duke (Paul Frey, a good-looking tenor, whose voice could do with a stronger top) is no more of a villain than those in his employ and at least his standards are consistent. It is Rigoletto who commits the real crime by pretending half his life to be what he is not. Eduard Tumagian, a discovery from Romania, turns him into a thoroughly unappetizing figure, with his cane and his club-foot, paunchy and balding, fretting that his secrets will come out, as indeed they do. Tumagian, whose baritone easily encompasses a role which lies uncomfortably high for many, was making his debut as Rigoletto but he sounded as if he had been singing it all his life.

The technical resources of Basel's seven-year-old theatre are enormous. It has no difficulty in staging a production as complex as this *Rigoletto* sandwiched between a ballet (*La Fille mal gardée*) and a play (Gombrowicz's *Yvonne, Princess of Burgundy*). The orchestra, under Ingo Ingensand, is decent, and the chorus outstandingly good and obviously receptive to a production as imaginative and as persuasive as this.

The idea of a "Scarface" *Rigoletto* took root in Auvray's mind when he was on tour with the Paris Opéra in New York some years ago. One of the Italian tenors in the company took him to dinner at a restaurant with clear Mafia connexions. Throughout the meal the tenor was referred to as "Duca" and eventually Auvray plucked up the courage to ask why. "Because he come from Mantua" was the waiter's contemptuous reply. Now Auvray can probably take the credit for being the first producer to turn the Duke's courtier Borsa into Borsalino. His next stop is Paris for the new *Tosca* at the Opéra with Kiri Te Kanawa and Jose Carreras in March; there will be no period change.

The Basel *Rigoletto* has further performances on February 3, 5, 14 and 27, with probably more to follow in March and April. It returns to the repertory next season, in October.

On the way to Basel I caught *Les Contes d'Hoffmann* at Zurich. The two houses could not be architecturally less alike, but Zurich too has been getting a reputation for innovation now that Jean-Pierre Ponnelle does much of his work there. He is responsible for three of this season's new productions: *Le Comte Ory* has already been described on this page, *Entführung* comes next month and *Carmen* (with Baltsa and Carreras) in April.

Hoffmann, alas, was not staged by Ponnelle but it did have one outstanding performance — or rather four — by the American bass-baritone Simon Estes as the quartet of malign figures who steal Hoffmann's loves from him. It is high time that Mr Estes, who sings Amfortas in the new Bayreuth *Parsifal* this summer, was heard at Covent Garden.

Brian Harris



Carel Weight: "a little more than one normally sees"

Interview

Rooted in English nature

Carel Weight, RA, the subject of a retrospective show at the Royal Academy's Diploma Galleries, reviewed by John Russell Taylor on January 12, is often seen as quintessentially English in style. In fact he has German blood on his mother's side: her father was a Hamburg chiropodist who settled in London, becoming one of the first to tackle the corns of rich Edwardians. Famous singers and musicians like Caruso and Kreisler were among his clients, and he could doubtless have made a fortune, Weight reflects wistfully, had he not been addicted to the turf.

Grandfather passed on his skills to Weight's mother, who preferred chiropody to minding the home at Shepherd's Bush, lodging young Carel (named after a Dutch godfather) to a dear but impoverished friend in Chelsea. He saw his parents only at weekends.

Father was a reluctant Barclay's Bank clerk of unfulfilled talents, and the adolescent Carel was found to have a fine baritone voice. A large female singing teacher piled *Encyclopaedia Britannicas* on his stomach and pummelled his singing muscles, drastic treatment which killed any sense of vocation, but revived awareness of a gift for drawing people.

His parents were sceptical, but promised him a year at Hammer smith art school. There he started a lifelong friendship with Ruskin Spear, his fellow RA, and did well enough to go on to Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, in south London. The art school there was then under Clive Gardiner, "perhaps the best head of an art school I have known", Weight reckons. Keenly interested already both in composition and the application of paint (admiring in this respect, above all, Rubens), he tackled half a dozen large canvases — two are in the RA show — which laid the foundations of his remarkably consistent work. To this day he still does a preliminary oil sketch, then squares it up for transfer to the final canvas.

Thereafter he made his own way, teaching part-time at Beckenham School of Art, and selling adequately at one-man shows and the Royal Academy. He became a war artist only in 1945, after two years of menial tasks in the Royal Armoured Corps, spending a year in Italy, Vienna and Greece, at that time rent by civil war. Fascinating experience though that was, Weight's work remained rooted in London and its environs.

In 1947 he joined the staff of the Royal College of Art, at a low ebb then but soon brilliantly re-animated by that inspired bully Robin Darwin, who in 1957 asked him to become Professor of Painting.

Had he, one wondered, enjoyed presiding first over student responses to the New York-based revival of abstraction, then over the brilliant Hockney generation? "I felt the job was not so much to teach, except in one or two exceptional cases, as to create an atmosphere in which people could be stimulated to work and to bring things out of themselves, and to provide an environment geared to the production of pictures. But when you find a student to whom you feel you can give something, it is really rather stimulating. Things that have been fuzzy in the back of your mind you have to make clear. You can't however hope to give a large number of people very much."

Since 1973 Weight has been his own master, to the benefit of his own output. Now 73, he is an immensely friendly, relaxed yet erudite, slightly pear-shaped man who lives with a woman friend — he has never married — at Wandsworth. It is at first surprising that his own work, often sumptuously painted, should be marked by an anecdotal vein ranging from gently macabre fantasy to real anguish (with overtones of Munch, whom he admires).

What lay behind all that? Hard to say, he responds: "One is never after the same thing — one would be a pretty dull dog if one was ... I approach things in different moods — my paintings are all about moods.

"I'm normally a fairly placid person, and I like to be stimulated — as, for example, by going up in a plane, which makes me a bit scared and the blood go around faster. I like to paint pictures in which the visual world is very much as in ordinary life, but with something a little more exciting, a little more than one normally sees.

"Fundamentally, I am tremendously interested in people and in the human predicament. I sometimes say 'I am going to paint this landscape without figures', but I very rarely do so. Figures not only dictate the mood, but provide points of emphasis. Dickens once said that he invented characters and they ran away with him. I find that in my pictures."

Well-rounded man that he is, Weight much enjoys collecting the work of other artists, a taste developed just after the Second World War, when Carlisle Art Gallery asked him to buy for them, initially with £100 a year. A high point came when, at his last sitting for Orovida Pissarro's portrait (now in the Tate Gallery), she gave him a pastel by her grandfather Camille, saying she was sure he would have liked another painter to have it. He has also swapped works with painter friends like L. S. Lowry and Ruskin Spear, and has some pre-Raphaelites. Nothing abstract: not because he does not like some abstract painting, but because his tastes, like his work, are rooted in nature, and English nature at that.

Roger Berthoud

Galleries

Art and the Sea

ICA

It is likely that, almost wherever you may be living in Britain, outside London, you cannot have remained unaware that during the past few months we have been having a sort of scattered, informal celebration of the sea and the artist and those points where they come happily into collision. For an allegedly seafaring nation, we have not always done very well by arts connected with the sea: mainly we have shunted them off into a special category marked "marine artist," with all that somehow implies of the second-rate.

We certainly do not call Turner a marine artist, even when he was, because he is too good. But are the rest necessarily in a lower class than artists tout court? It must have been one of the many purposes of the last year's exhibitions to find out; as well, of course, as finding out how many British artists are today vitally involved, at least part of their time, with the sea, and what they make of it.

The show at the ICA until February 7 is a compressed summary of nine different shows in nine different galleries. It does not offer easily capsulated answers to any of these questions. It does at least demonstrate that there are the 139 artists in various media who make up this final show, all of them drawing inspiration somehow from the sea. Some — a very few — are thoroughly traditional. Paul Wright and Christopher Hall, for instance, both paint the sea and ships in a way which would have taken nobody by surprise in the heyday of Scott Tuke, and it is undeniably intriguing to see photographs of Len Tabner painting his storm scenes on the spot, for all the world like the photographs of M'Taggart which used to appear in turn-of-the-century art magazines. It should be added, though, that what Tabner actually puts on canvas is vividly modern and original.

Not every one in the show takes the sea quite so seriously, or quite so literally for that matter. Ray Smith's jolly cartoony relief which greets one on entering the first gallery sets a tone which is echoed elsewhere — in Terence O'Malley's relief-assemblage *Nautical Solipsism*, for example, which can be taken in all kinds of ways, none of them very grim. Graham Dean's attitude to his unfortunate sunbathers, mostly reduced to crawling animals with the heat and the pain, is, I would say, ambiguous.

Will McLean's assemblage-sculpture *Wheelhouse* puts the usual seaside materials to slightly unusual uses. There are admirable photographs by Cressida Pemberton-Piggott and John Glover (the latter more messed-about-with), typically atmospheric scenes from a long line of seaside pictures by Richard Eurich, and some exquisite miniatures by Michael Upton.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

Bernard d'Ascoli

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Considering what the requirements of piano playing, let alone virtuosity, are, the achievement of Bernard d'Ascoli, who was deprived of sight at the age of three, is remarkable. It demanded confidence of an exceptional kind to step out on to the platform of the Queen Elizabeth Hall on Monday and begin with the fifteenth of Messiaen's *Regards sur l'Enfant Jesus*. Yet his fluency in this still-difficult music is such that he was entirely justified, and I should one day like to hear the entire cycle from him.

Such an interpretation must involve for Mr d'Ascoli, more than for most, an intense interior auralization of the music, and this paid special dividends in terms of calmly balanced proportions and beautifully smooth tonal graduation. In Ravel's *Valses Nobles et Sentimentales*, for example, there was a great range of delicate pianistic power, and of delicate interpretative perceptions also. This performance scarcely realized the maximum rhythmic zest that can be drawn from these outwardly suave waltzes, but so refined a musical conception was reward enough in that it showed some of Ravel's pages in an unfamiliar light. And there was no lack of essential forward movement.

Cesar Franck's Prelude, Chorale and Fugue is a more heavyweight piece, not least in its thicker, less innately graceful textures. The same uncommon tonal control was apparent in the Prelude, and one particularly noted a feature common to all Mr d'Ascoli's readings here, as on previous occasions, namely that the music's corners seemed, as it were, more than usually rounded. Yet a highly cultivated sense of line was evident also, not only in the Fugue but in locating the voices hidden in the central Chorale's spread chords. As to the Fugue, resolute separation of lines and richness of tone augured well for what was to follow.

Liszt's Sonata is in more than one sense a more heavyweight undertaking still, and the character of its writing is that, frankly, more risks were involved for Mr d'Ascoli. Wrong notes were apparent in passages involving quick, wide leaps, yet considering the uncompromising force of the interpretation they were few indeed. That force was balanced by the strong but finely controlled lyrical impulse which flowed through what is, in effect, this work's slow movement. The fugato was amazingly deft, even if a few fences were rushed later. And the final climax involved no evasions at all.

Max Harrison

Weinberg/Wallfisch

St John's/Radio 3

Before the Wallfisch-Weinberg Trio came together in Brahms's Clarinet Trio at the BBC's lunch-hour recital in St John's on Monday, the spotlight was focused in turn on Raphael Wallfisch's cello and Anton Weinberg's clarinet, both with Peter Wallfisch at the piano, in rareties by Janacek and Berg.

Janacek's three-movement suite *A Tale* (as it was billed here) sometimes goes by the name of *A Fairy Tale*, a more truthful as well as attractive title since its wicked Koshchei, its bewitched princesses and its Tsarevitch come from the same world as Stravinsky's *Firebird*, also written in 1910. Though the composer's first surviving chamber work, it is no naive cello song with keyboard accompaniment. The piano is perhaps the more atmospherically evocative storyteller of the two — or so it seemed on this occasion. But both artists were imaginatively attuned to Janacek's wholly unpredictable fantasy.

Berg's Four Pieces for clarinet and piano, Op 5, written at 28 against Janacek's 56, nevertheless proved the really memorable discovery. Little miracles of expressive concentration, they could be said to add up to a miniature sonata — except that the finale's reversion to slow tempo and introspective melancholy poses more questions than it answers. It would be difficult to overpraise the partnership of Anton Weinberg, achieving wonders of breath control, and Peter Wallfisch. The performance was hypnotic in the quite extraordinary potency of emotion conveyed with the utmost subtlety and delicacy of colouring and dynamic nuance. It can be heard again next Sunday at 1 pm on Radio 3.

Finally, Brahms's autumnal Trio, phrased and balanced with an affecting intimacy and tenderness. Again Mr Weinberg's breath control was quite outstanding. Sometimes in pursuit of equally fine tapering the cellist was inclined to let his lovely tone wilt at phrase-ends instead of carrying through.

Joan Chissell

Hardening up the soft centre

Keith Middlemas suggests an agenda for the SDP think tank

Those who would put themselves in the driving seat owe us a little more explanation. After all the speculation on the challenges posed by the SDP, it is time to ask about the challenge *to* the SDP. However attractive the new party may seem, there is too much coyness, ambiguity and sheer disingenouosness not to wonder whether they *can live up to their* awesome responsibilities.

Of course they have committees at work, staffed by expert and earnest followers, rather like the gifted teams that Lloyd George gathered around him in the 1920s. As of this week, they also have a new "think tank" — the Tawney Society — to justify their talk of breaking the mould. Their policy documents will probably read well even in 40 years time, but will they become SDP — let alone Alliance — policy for the 1984 election?

If the SDP reaches a broad agreement across the centre on stable economic and social policy, relying on the support of the CBI, sections of the City and many trades unionists, then their programme will indeed be popular. It would, however, be based on nostalgia for the prosperous 1950s and early 1960s when the post-war consensus flowered — but in conditions which are now, except in fantasy, beyond recovery. The real mould to break is that composed of archaic attitudes and practices, unreal habits of mind, rigid or anachronistic patterns of work, education, or investment, against which both Conservative and Labour parties have railed since the mid-1960s, very largely without success. Apart from hints about wages policy, however, they do not seem to be promising to do the same things, only better. Yet this is the real mould to break: the first conception sketched here is not a mould at all but a process of competitive reaction to successive failures *to do the job properly*, or at all.

Parts of this mould date back to much earlier stages of the industrial revolution. (Dr Martin Wiener locates in the 1850s the origin of contemptuous patrician attitudes to industry). Others, such as how to recreate in peacetime the constraints on faction and greed that ensure in war a high level of voluntary dedication and sacrifice to the public good, are so intractable that they have defeated all modern democracies.

But one could list a limited number of medium-term strategic problems, within the scope of government but beyond day-to-day management, for which an Alliance government, backed by the sort of public expectancy which alone could explain a victory in 1983 or 1984, might at least be prepared.

First, employment — that is, wages, jobs and the nature of work. The inflationary dangers of full employment in conditions of trade union monopoly and employer complaisance are now well understood. All the discredited attempts at restraint or appeasement of trade unions — Donovan, *In Place of Strife*, the 1971 Act, the Social Contract, successive wages policies, down to and including Mr Tebbit's amendments to trade union law — can be seen as part of a pendulum which began to swing in the early 1960s, when trades unions first became identified in the public mind as the sole scapegoat for inflation and shop-floor militancy.

What of that great black hole, the nationalised industries, collectively swallowing management and money?

The SDP seems committed to a wages policy, in contrast to the present government whose wages policy is mainly real wage cutting under several different names, or a Labour opposition whose wages policy — which may or may not be agreed with the TUC — is hidden under veils of ambiguity in little-read documents. Do the SDP think they can carry *it out without* an agreement with the TUC and CBI? Should they not at least be talking about the political implications? If they are not prepared to take this jump, do they imagine that manufacturing industry could ever again carry the *old 1960s ratio* of jobs, wages and productivity?

Are the SDP going to admit that a percentage of the 3 million unemployed form part of a virtuous cycle? Would they keep up pressure on so far sheltered sectors of public *industry* and *services* — or would preservation of jobs be traded for a wages policy?

Would the SDP try to recover the post-war informal system, welcome the CBI and TUC back into intimate relationship with government, and by making bargains once again restore to both a power which has now fragmented lower down even than union branch and plant level? How would it make these institutions' power legitimate to those who do not benefit from their protection, such as the *self-employed* and the small business-man?

What of that great black hole, the nationalised industries, collectively swallowing up manpower, management and money? There is SDP talk of a national holding company, like an up-dated National Enterprise Board, both to ensure financial discipline and absolve the Treasury of its impossible task of being "in the risk business". But no government is likely to give up either its powers to appoint boards and chairmen, or the pernicious habits of criticism without continuity, or interference *in pricing and investment*. Could an SDP government break out of this cycle, which means among other things that private investors always shun any opportuniy without government guarantee? Might they innovate by grouping all these concerns (now responsible to half a dozen ministers) in one collective, representing the infrastructure level of the mixed economy?

Questions of the economy and institutions ultimately end up at the centre of government. The SDP might well ask where the centre is. Much of our post-war history suggests that, rather than clear direction, the centre gave out only a hollow boom, like the Malabar caves. In their discussions of the constitution, are pluralism and corporatism seen as alternatives, one good (democratic and consensual) the other bad (corrupt bargains and cosy inefficiency), or as sides of the same coin of an outworn system in which cabinets are condemned to perpetual horse trading between Treasury and spending departments over scarce resources? Either way, it may be that the very language that we use to describe what goes on is dead. Could the SDP create another? Could all their bold promises be carried out by agreement? Political languages are usually born of ideology and conflict; constitutions in ancient states are not remodelled by consent.

This mould was already under attack at least 10 or 15 years before the SDP was born. Its rigidity owed a lot to lack of foresight during the uniquely favourable circumstances of the post-war era, to evasion of hard questions by both Labour and Tory governments, and false assumptions by industrial, financial and labour institutions. Most of these have done penance since Opec broke the world-wide mould. A legitimate fear is that the SDP looks back longingly to this very era.

Voters will listen to anyone who promises to *revive* the mixed *economy and restore* the lost golden age of only 20 years ago. A party which does *no* more than tempt them will incur a terrible responsibility when promises go sour again.

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The Palestinian lesson that Haig must learn

By Edward Mortimer



Mr Alexander Haig, the American Secretary of State, returns to Jerusalem today to resume his attempt to coax Egypt and Israel into agreement on a formula for Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, in conformity with the Camp David accord.

To anyone who has recently visited the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, this enterprise seems thoroughly unreal. The most salient feature of life in those areas today is the rapid extension of Israeli settlements. This is not primarily the work of private individuals or pressure groups such as Gush Emunim (the "Block of the Faithful").

Since the Likud government came to power in 1977 it has taken the initiative in planning, financing and carrying out the settlement activity, with the aim of securing not merely the Jordan Valley and the surroundings of Jerusalem as Israel's permanent territory (which was the objective of the previous government) but the West Bank — "Judea and Samaria" — as a whole. Many Israelis are now living in the West Bank not out of any ideological motive but simply because it is the cheapest place to get a flat.

A map posted for the edification of foreign journalists at the Public Information Office in Jerusalem shows how the settlements are contained within bands of territory coloured purple, which are deemed essential to Israel's security. They have been painted with so broad a brush that only disconnected patches of white remain. These, presumably, are the areas where Palestinians are expected to exercise their "autonomy".

"Ah no", say Israel's negotiators. "The autonomy will be personal, not territorial." This concept baffles not only Palestinians but many Israelis, too. "We do not understand", I was told by Mr Shimon Peres, the opposition leader, "how the Palestinians can become like *the figures in a Chagall* painting, detached from the territory in which they live". As long as they do not have authority over the Israeli settlers living among them, their right to "run their own lives as they please" is bound to remain largely theoretical.

Nowhere is this more obvious than in Hebron, where 100 or more Israelis now live in the heart of the Arab town. The houses next to them have been cleared of their Arab inhabitants and in some cases occupied by Israeli troops, who mount guard on the rooftops. Three months ago an Israeli settler was stabbed in the town, after which two Arab houses were *blown up*, a *third* welded shut and an elementary school taken over by troops, leaving 700 children without a classroom.

Feelings are not tender towards the settlers among the Arab population, and it is hard to imagine that Israel will entrust their security to an Arab police force, Indeed, anti-terrorist measures are one of the subjects which Israel explicitly intends to retain among the powers of the military government. How, one wonders, can this be reconciled with the claim that the main advantage of autonomy for the Arabs will be the withdrawal of Israeli troops from populated areas?

The fact is that the autonomy proposals are viewed with total scepticism by the Arab population. Even Mr Mustapha Dodin, leader of the Hebron "Village League", regarded as an arch-collaborator by PLO supporters, told me "we don't care and are not so concerned" about autonomy, because it is "not clear and *not understood* by the people." When I asked him whether he would be willing to participate in elections for the proposed autonomous authority, he replied, "I don't think elections are possible at the present time, because terrorism is spreading its wings in the area."

Mr Dodin hardly looks the part of the *interlocuteur valable*. He is an elderly man with a dispirited air, who sits in an underheated office with the collar of his overcoat turned up, and a Jeep-load of Israeli soldiers outside his door to vet all visitors. (He has also had his own armed bodyguard since his opposite number in Ramallah, Mr Yusuf al-Khatib, was murdered on November 17.)

Of course, such events enable the Israelis to claim that the PLO maintains its hold on the population only by terror. But that must be at best an oversimplification. Virtually all resistance movements in history have been prepared to use violence against those whom they regard as collaborators with the enemy, and the PLO is no *exception. But the balance of* physical force in the occupied territories is overwhelmingly on Israel's side.

Supporters of the PLO are subject to constant harassment, "town arrest", imprisonment with or *without trial*, maltreatment or torture (so at least the population unanimously believes, which is what matters) during interrogation, expulsion from the country, the demolition of their family's house, and — in the case of the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah the year before last — mutilation by car-bomb.

Even the moderate Mayor of Gaza, Mr Rashad al-Shawa, *who has just risked PLO* wrath by stating publicly on Israel radio that the PLO is only part, not the whole, of the Palestinian people, is not allowed to leave the Gaza Strip because of his refusal to cooperate with the Israeli authorities, and his daughter, who lives in London, is at present marooned in Gaza having been refused permission to leave the country after a visit to her parents.

The Israelis have hundreds of ways available to them of maintaining pressure on local leaders. If, in spite of all this, the PLO is strong enough to intimidate those tempted to *collaborate, it can derive that* strength only from widespread and genuine popular support.

People support the PLO, essentially, because it symbolizes their sense of belonging to an independent Palestinian people with its own special historical experience and destiny. They know, of course, that there is now also an Israeli people, with whom the land of Palestine has somehow to be shared. But *they insist that Israel face* the problem head-on, which means admitting that there is a Palestinian people, not just an Arab minority in the Land of Israel, and agreeing to negotiate a solution with its representatives; and only the PLO is even claiming to represent the Palestinians *as a people*.

The same point is readily conceded by Christians in Lebanon, who have little cause to love or admire the PLO. For instance, I was told by Mr Karim Pakradouni, one of the leaders of the Phalangist party which now dominates Christian Lebanon, that Israel's strategy of destroying the PLO as a *political* and *military* machine might be realistic in the short term, but would "solve nothing in the long term, because the resistance will rebuild itself. A people has been awakened: it cannot just disappear".

There is a Palestinian people no less passionately attached to that dagger-shaped strip of land between the Jordan and the sea than are the Israelis themselves.

"It would be odd to imagine that Palestinians would forget in three decades what Jews remembered for 18 centuries," as Dr Kenneth Cragg. a former assistant Bishop in Jerusalem, writes *in a new book to be published* on February 1.* And the commitment of Palestinians to the PLO is, in many cases, quite as strong as that of Israelis to the Jewish state.

Until Mr Haig realizes that, *his efforts to tackle the* Palestinian problem are likely to remain quite futile.

* This Year in Jerusalem, *by Kenneth Cragg. Darton, Longman & Todd, £5.95.*

Henry Fairlie

When Oscar Wilde wowed the Leadville miners

Washington. — One hundred years ago this month Oscar Wilde sailed into New York to *begin what apppeared one of* the more improbable lecture tours of America ever undertaken by an English author. It proved one of the most successful, the climax coming when he addressed the rude miners of Leadville, Colorado, 10,000 feet up in the Rockies on "The ethics of art" — a subject *on which* it is unlikely he would have been booked to lecture to any English or Welsh miners of the time.

There was a warm-up act: two men charged with murder were tried on the same stage at 8pm, convicted, and there and then executed before the crowded audience. Wilde took more seriously the notice he had seen on the piano in *the* saloon next door: "Don't shoot the pianist".

He read passages from the autobiography of Benvenuto Cellini. "They seemed much delighted ", and asked why, if Cellini was so great, Wilde had not brought him along. When he explained that Cellini had been dead for some time, the miners called out: "Who shot him?" After the lecture, they invited Wilde to supper. For this he had to "descend a *mine in* a rickety bucket in which it was impossible to be graceful".

In the heart of the mountain, he had his supper, "the first course being whisky, the second whisky, the third whisky". He found the miners "very charming", and they called him a "bully boy with no glass eye". He added that this was a greater compliment to him than the highest praise from any *Parisian critic. Anyone who* has been to that bleak town today can only look around its main street and wonder at that evening 100 years ago.

There may have been much to smile at, but Wilde was not supercilious, as he was not supercilious about anything on the tour. He did not ask America to be other than America, and in that he could still teach many visitors. He may have harassed his New York agent to have made for him, and sent to him on tour, cloaks of even deeper velvets and gaudier silk *linings*, but he *did not talk down to his* audiences. He made a genuine endeavour in those raw communities of frontiersmen willing to pay to hear about Benvenuto Cellini.

Most British observation of *America has been by what* Richard Cobden called "members of the book-writing class", principally because they have been able to make money by writing about it. But from the beginning they discovered they may make even more money in America on the lecture circuits. They still come. In these winter months I watch them pass like migrating birds through Washington on their never-*changing course.*

G. K. Chesterton observed of the lecture tour in 1922: "Some say that people come to see the lecturer and not to hear him — in which case it seems rather a pity that he *could disturb* and *distress* their minds with a lecture. He might merely exhibit himself on a stand or platform for a stipulated sum, or be exhibited like a monster in a menagerie. The circus Elephant is not expected to make a speech".

But they still come as lions, actual or stuffed. Wyndham Lewis observed in 1940 that the whole game of the lecture tour was being ruined by the agents. "Lions of very dubious quality have, for a long time, been passed off on the unsuspecting audiences. Subsequently the latter discover they have been fooled. The average man began to see that often people far stupider than himself are sent touring the clubs."

Oscar Wilde: the man they asked to supper

Both from my own observation, and from reading the diaries and letters as well as the published observations of past lecturers, I have come to one or two definite conclusions. A lecture tour of the United States is two things — the reward, money; the price, fatigue.

Those who observe America best during their visits are those who freely acknowledge their mercenary motives. In the eccentric spelling and punctuation which add to the vivacity of Thackeray's letters, he wrote home in the winter of 1852/53: "I shall carry away near £1,000 from here alone . . . " although "overworked, overdined, oversupped, overvisited . . . everything has been going well in a merkingtile point of view".

It is not surprising that with such honesty he enjoyed both himself and America immensely. It was *not only that, as he wrote* from New York, "I have been actually in love for three days with a pretty wild girl of 19", and that in Philadelphia, "there was a young Quakeress at the lecture last night, listening about Fielding. Lord, Lord, how pretty she was." This English gentleman of 42 — denounced as a snob by the American press before he arrived — was captivated equally by America itself.

At about the same time, Dickens was fuming at America. So it seems, at any rate, from his works. But this is why it is worth going beyond the lecturers' published observations to their diaries and letters written while they were here.

Dickens was at first excited and impressed, as one would have expected him to be. But then his attitude changed — because his audiences began to complain that he was taking their money only to complain about American breaches of the copyright law. (He translated this into the assertion that there was no freedom of speech in America.) He then got influenza in New York and was confined to a hotel, where his bile was directed against the overheating.

Dickens had at first written home, "I can give you no conception of my welcome here. There never was a king or emperor upon the earth, so cheered, and followed by crowds." Now he complained, "if I turn into the street, I am followed by a multitude. If I stay at home, the house becomes, with callers, a fair." There is a warning here. I have known visiting lecturers build their impressions, which they then publish, on one irritating moment of inconvenience or single act of discourtesy.

Nearer to our own time, T. H. White was clear about his motives. "I am making the trip to distract the private unhappiness of old age," he wrote in his wonderful diary before he left, "rather like knocking your head against the wall when you have a *toothache.*" *He predicted* that the tour might kill him and, indeed, he died on the liner in his way home. But in between, with Julie Andrew's sister as his companion, he had a ball. His diary is the last enthusiastic account of an American tour.

Conan Doyle table-rapped his way round the country at spiritualist seances; Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson tried to hear "the songs of America" but was deaf to *them. Rupert Brooke in* California felt like an Athenian in Thrace Osbert Sitwell changed his mind about the counrty in the course of two visits, not realizing that in the intervening years, it was not America that had changed, but he who had become Americanized. And so one could add to the catalogue.

The diaries and letters of the English visitors, covering a good century and a half, are usually much more revealing than *their* published accounts. In their hotel rooms, or the homes of their nervous and fussing hostesses, they wrote of America as they saw it. When they got back home, they wrote of a mythologized America, favourably or unfavourably. There is a lesson here. America is what anyone sees — then they usually enjoy it — not what they think they have to think it is.

Another farewell to Queen Anne's

The defection of executives from millionaire publisher Robert Maxwell's British Printing Corporation appears to be accelerating. The latest to quit the group is Alan Smith, who was responsible in the past decade for *transforming* the Queen Anne's Press from somnolence to one of the country's leading sport and entertainment publishers with a string of best-sellers that stretches from Rothman's Football Year Book to Terry Wogan's *Banjaxed*.

Smith has been signed by Collins to create his own list on similar lines amid persisting rumours in the publishing world that leading authors and key staff from Queen Anne's will follow him.

Although reluctant to discuss the rumours, Smith confirmed that the new imprint, which does not yet have a name, will specialize in those areas in which he has been previously successful.

He is being joined at Collins by another ex-*BPC director*, Carol O'Brien, who has been appointed editorial director of the expanding Collins Harvill list. Yet another ex-BPC director, Anthony Cheetham, former head of Macdonald-Futura, has just announced the establishment of his own independent imprint with heavy financial backing from Hongkong.

It is estimated that about three quarters of the top publishing figures at BPC have quit since the group was taken over last year by the controversial Maxwell, but this is by no means entirely attributed to personality clashes.

Penalty clause ?

Gerald Murphy, the London architect, has been selected to design the sanctuary podium and a host of other facilities at Wembley Stadium for Pope John Paul II's open air mass on May 29 — and already he is complaining of sleepless nights.

Murphy, a Catholic, who is a partner in the Highgate firm of Gerald Murphy Burles Newton, tells me time is not on his side, for the previous Saturday has been reserved for the FA Cup Final and then there is the possibility of a replay on the following Thursday.

"At its worst we face the possibility of 36 hours in which to erect everything, of which 24 would be in darkness", he said yesterday. "Let's say I am quietly confident, but then I have to be."

A meeting he will have with the Greater London Council and the police tomorrow will determine the numbers Murphy has to cater for — but a congregation of 200,000 inside and outside the stadium is predicted, including more than 2,500 clergy to celebrate Mass. The cost depends on the agreed number.

Murphy, an unmarried man of 50 who has designed a range of buildings including churches and schools in the south of England and branches of the Allied Irish Banks, has been selected by Monsignor Ralph Brown, coordinator for the papal visit, from a small number of architects working for the Church.

He will be responsible for everything from the altar to the toilets, to arranging for communion to be taken by a vast audience.

THE TIMES DIARY



For the first time in its history Crufts Dog Show, the world's prestige canine competition, is to be staged over three days.

The eighty-sixth show, which will be held at Earls Court on February 12, 13 and 14, includes a new event — an inter-regional obedience competition on Sunday.

If the number of entries per breed is anything to go by the most fashionable dogs in Britain at the moment as far as the experts are concerned are Afghan Hounds, Irish Setters, Golden Retrievers, Labrador Retrievers, Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, Great Danes, Old English Sheepdogs, English Setters, Whippets and Dobermans.

At the other end of the scale there are 236 dogs represented in 25 different breeds which have not yet qualified for separate classes.

Among the few breeds represented by only one entry are a Glen of Imaal Terrier, a Belgian Shepherd Dog (Laekenois) imported from Holland, a Portuguese Water Dog, and a Japanese Akita imported from Canada.

The total number of dogs entered this year is 9,844 which is slightly up on last year's figure of 9,763. Richard Bayliss, a member of Cruft's Show Committee, said over lunch yesterday that "in spite of the recession pedigree dogdom is absolutely flying."

Streisand spot

The elusive Barbra Streisand, who has slipped into Britain to research her next film, has been spotted within the confines of London's closely-knit Hassidic Jewish community. The sighting is in itself remarkable as Streisand always goes to great lengths to avoid attention, often switching hotels at the first sign of Fleet Street detection. But last week she arrived as an unexpected guest at a Hassidic wedding at Brent town hall in London.

She is to play the part of *Yentl* in a film of that name, based on a story by Isaac Bashevis Singer of a girl in a Polish ghetto who becomes so enchanted by the Talmud that she masquerades as a man in order to study it at a seminary. Much of the film will be shot on location in Eastern Europe, but the interiors are being filmed in London and La Streisand has been wasting no time while waiting for rehearsals to begin.

Deferentially dressed for the wedding in a high-necked dress with hat and boots to match she quickly made her self at home among the ladies — the sexes at such affairs being segregated — and showed particular interest in one of her neighbours who has conceived a *biblical-sized* family of 16 children.

The film is being scripted by the English playwright Jack Rosenthal (best known for *Barmitzvah Boy*) who tells me he is working closely with her and relying heavily on Miss Streisand's researches and her extensive private archives on Jewish affairs.

While Yentl gets into a variety of sexual scrapes — how to pass off as a fellow in the marital bed requires a measure of ingenuity — those involved in the film emphasize that its essence is the joy of learning. Miss Streisand, 39, who has experienced a religious reawakening in recent years, is entering into the part with academic intensity.

Sun Life

Carl Foreman, the film writer and producer *(High Noon, The Bridge on the River Kwai* and *The Guns of Navarone)*, has just returned from a three week visit to China with an agreement to make a film of the life of Sun Yat-Sen, the father of the Chinese Revolution.

Accompanied by his wife Eve, Foreman travelled through regions of China not yet open to Westerners, looking for locations for the project which will either take the form of a television series or of a feature film.

The film, which will be a co-production shared by Foreman's High Noon Productions and the China Film Co-Production Corporation, has been in preparation for the past 15 years.

The Sun Yat-Sen story will explore Sun's many revolutionary attempts to overthrow the Manchu Dynasty and his romantic involvement with Soong Ching-ling, one of the three beautiful and legendary Soong sisters, who died in Peking only a few months ago.

Some of the most exciting sequences of the film will take place in London where Sun was kidnapped by agents of the Manchu Government, held captive in Portland Place, and rescued just before he was smuggled out of Britain into China, torture and certain death.



Kingmaker

The late Mikhail Suslov, the veteran Soviet ideologue, was a man of unbending orthodoxy whose schoolmasterly manner concealed a ruthlessness and old-fashioned puritanism that made him the most feared and influential man in the country.

He was the only man with the authority to switch off during the interminable party speeches and rustle ostentatiously *through* his papers or whisper asides to Brezhnev. And when the honeyed praise for Brezhnev at the last party congress became too cloying even for Soviet sycophants it was Suslov who ordered the speakers to cut it out.

Alone among the politburo he obeyed the traffic laws, and while others roared down *Moscow's* streets at 120 kph his black chauffeur-driven limousine could be seen creeping along at 60 kph — the city speed limit. When a politburo colleague, *Romanov* from Leningrad, gave a riotous wedding for his daughter during which some priceless Tzarist crockery got smashed, it was Suslov who delivered the sharp rebuke.

He rarely smiled and refused *to* shake hands with such ideologically errant figures as Yugoslav ambassadors. Even Brezhnev stood in awe of the kingmaker. At a Bonn banquet in 1978 when asked by his German hosts if he had any further toasts *to propose*, Brezhnev replied: "Yes — to Suslov."

Michael Horsnell

THE TIMES

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BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC LEGACY

Not many of Britain's now over three million unemployed will have read the recent gush of economic optimism from the Treasury. Those who have should remain pessimistic about their personal changes of getting a job in the next couple of years. The Treasury has its own reasons for adding a little glow to its customary glum prognostications. It does not want Tory 'wets' attending Thursday's pre-budget Cabinet to seize upon the unemployment figures as a justification for major reflation — nor does it want them to claim the credit for such reflation as may be proposed on March 9.

Our economic prospects have not suddenly been transformed into sunshine. But some signs are encouraging. A stunning positive balance of £1½ billion in December's trade figures suggests a record surplus for 1981 as a whole. The corporate sector has moved back into surplus and consumer spending is rising again, supporting the view that the recession did bottom out last summer. Economic growth this year is now likely to exceed the Treasury's one per cent forecast — hardly grounds for euphoria, but at least promising more buoyant tax revenues. Most important for the coming budget, the Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) seems on course for its target of £10½ billion and next year could be below £9 billion. The money supply is still astray, but is apparently no longer the touchstone of national economic virtue.

The Cabinet on Thursday will not of course learn, discuss or determine the precise composition of the budget. That specific knowledge, give or take a leak or two, remains privy to the Chancellor, the Prime Minister, and their closest advisers, as it should where tax-sensitive proposals are concerned. But the major part of the budget is not of that kind and the traditional ritual of budget secrecy is excessive. The factors and constraints which shape the budget and the range of options open to the Chancellor are apparent to most informed commentators. He does not produce magic from his box, but his own judgment on a balance of numbers which are broadly known. It is right that ministers, who share the political consequences of the Chancellor's judgment, should be more involved in the debate that frames his view. The Treasury, on past evidence, has no monopoly of wisdom, and might even benefit from extending this process of dialogue further into Parliament and the public.

The main question facing ministers will concern the extent of reflation. With £2 billion comfortably available without loosening the fiscal stance, the 'wets' may be tempted to settle for that as at least representing progress in the right direction, while the hawks rest content that nothing excessive has been given away. The Tory party could then unite behind the growing consensus for a modest package containing a substantial cut in the national insurance surcharge to assist industry, and a small cut in direct taxation which would take Mrs Thatcher towards the lower tax burdens which she promised but has not delivered. Such a cautious outcome would not be foolish economically or politically. The main plank in the Government's programme remains its crusade against inflation. The Treasury's forecasts point to single figure inflation in about a year's time, but then they have done that every year since Mrs Thatcher came to office. The expected outturn from this pay round of around 9 per cent is a quite high platform from which to move into pre-election laxity. Therefore a Government which relies on market forces, which means recession, to restrain wages and prices must be cautious about expanding economic activity if it wishes to retain credibility for its anti-inflation policies.

After making every allowance for economic principle and political prudence, the nagging doubt remains that the present economic reality in Britain simply does not make sense. With three million out of work, output at below the level of 1974, large chunks of our industry disappearing, our cities crumbling, services deteriorating, the education and training of our children being hacked away, and the financial costs of recession actually raising government expenditure and interest rates, it is not clear that the kind of budget which is being previewed and indeed heralded as a new dawn is appropriate to the daunting task which faces our rulers. It is devastatingly clear that Britain needs massive investment, private and public, to restore its competitive strength. It needs imagination and international co-operation in reducing interest rates and stabilising currencies throughout Europe and North America.

The Europeans are valiantly trying to create a pool of lower interest rates to protect their nascent recovery from another surge of American interest rates. But what will they do when it comes, as it seems possible? This is the economic question which overhangs the petty cash of Sir Geoffrey's Budget. There are answers; we need not be flotsam on the high seas. Perhaps some Ministers will lift Thursday's Cabinet discussion beyond the entrails of the monetary aggregates towards a vision of what kind of Britain will be bequeathed not only to the next government, which may be Mrs Thatcher's, but also the next generation.

THE BUDGETARY GRIND IN BRUSSELS

This week's failure in Brussels to reach agreement on agricultural and budgetary reform was only the latest of a series of inconclusive meetings. Discussion of these important questions has moved forward very slowly since it proved impossible to reach an overall settlement at the summit in London in November. But this latest setback was more serious because the differences among the Ten are now likely to spill over into other Community business. It is at this time that negotiations should begin on the politically sensitive issue of prices for the next agricultural year; and Lord Carrington has talked of refusing to reach agreement on them, or on other issues, until the budget question is settled. So the stakes have been raised and so, probably, will the political temperature.

It is deplorable that the Community should conduct its affairs in this way. There has been a commitment since May 1980 to carry out a thorough investigation of the related issues of agricultural spending and budget contributions, with a view to avoiding a repetition of the situation in which Britain found itself, of being about to become the main net contributor while being one of the less prosperous members. Negotiations were to begin last summer and be concluded by the end of the year. Yet here is the issue dragging on into this year, taking up time and effort which should be directed to other areas of policy, and presenting a most damaging image of the Community both to the outside world and to the peoples of the member countries. There is now unlikely to be a settlement before the next summit, in Brussels in March.

Large sums of money are involved, and deeply entrenched national interests. Britain suffers from the present workings of the Community because, by virtue of having a small agricultural sector, it receives little from the common agricultural policy; and because so much less is spent in other areas of Community activity. But other countries have done very well indeed out of the present arrangements, including some of the richest ones, and they are extremely reluctant to see a reduction of their gains. So it is an uphill struggle for Britain, even though the basic justice of its case was recognized in the 1980 settlement.

So far there has been provisional agreement on a number of points which should eventually form part of a new settlement. It has been agreed, for instance, that in future Community spending on agriculture should increase more slowly than the resources available to the Community; which should mean a gradual reduction in the predominance of agriculture. It has been agreed that more should be done to help Mediterranean farmers. Some progress has also been made on another sensitive issue, the surplus of dairy products: it is likely that a final settlement will include measures to curb production, once the differences over the treatment of small farmers have been resolved.

But the commitments will only be expressed in general terms, and at best there will only be a slow change in the Community's spending priorities. So it is right that Britain should hold out for a satisfactory settlement on the most sensitive issue of all, that of budget contributions, because if it does not it could find itself bearing much of the cost of a continued failure to curb agricultural spending. In the proposals that have been made so far, Britain has been offered a reduction in its contributions, but only for a certain number of years, and on condition that the rebate diminishes each year — the assumption being that its difficulties will be over by the end of the period. Britain needs better terms than that. It has had undertakings before that the Community would reduce its agricultural spending. They cannot be taken on trust.

BEATEN BY NUMBERS

If the British are so bad at maths, how is it that young people who never passed a school exam in the subject, for whom maths lessons were a boredom and a humiliation, can so effortlessly work out a winning treble at seven to four on or eleven to eight against, or a yankee at even more complex odds, and find a perm of any eight draws from 17 matches in the twinkling of an eye? It is a thought which must be the despair and the hope of every maths teacher in the land.

It cannot be made the basis of any complacent idea that skill blossoms as and when it is needed regardless of pedagogic failure. The number of people who are inconvenienced, shamed, cheated and held back in their careers by virtual illiteracy where numbers are concerned is far greater than the number who are baffled by inability to solve the algebra of written words. A survey done as a supplement to the Cockcroft report, published yesterday, indicated that nearly one in three of adults cannot divide 65 by 5, and about half cannot understand a railway timetable. It is difficult to overestimate the obstacles that all this must present to social, economic and even political communications (a substantial majority of us suppose that a fall in the rate of inflation means a drop in prices: so much for a thousand party political broadcasts).

The Cockcroft report dismantles some myths and suggests practical measures, while warning that no solution can take effect rapidly. A vicious circle prevents it: our inadequately trained teachers nurture so few mathematicians of ability that too few remain to teach the next generation, once more lucrative occupations have taken their pick. It is a fact not far short of grotesque that one fifth of all maths teaching in maintained secondary schools is in the hands of teachers with no qualifications in maths. If the teacher is scared of the subject, it is no wonder the pupils learn to be. The situation fully justifies the financial incentives to trainees and teachers in the subject that the report calls for, and expanded in-service aid for the poorly-qualified teachers whom we will have to depend on for many years yet.

One reason why maths is so especially difficult to teach is that children's aptitudes do seem to vary exceptionally widely in this subject, regardless of the influence of earlier teaching (to beg a question). Some have a better grasp of mathematical concepts when they enter secondary school than classmates will attain by the time they leave. The problem of ensuring that highflyers are not held back and plodders not discouraged is at its most acute.

This suggests that there are special dangers for maths in official plans to merge the O-level and CSE exams. But both exams, and teaching at every level, are already so over-influenced by the requirements of the next stages of education that the merger should be welcomed as an opportunity for improvement. The traditionalists are right when they claim that maths today is letting down its less able pupils. But what the latter need is not drilling in the purely mechanical arithmetical skills that a haberdasher's assistant in the 1930s might have found useful when measuring out eighteen yards of worsted at two-and-tuppence-ha'penny a yard. They are already bombarded with too many abstract figures and concepts. The true art of maths teaching with such pupils is to persuade them that if they can take trebles, yankees and permutations in their stride, they have nothing to fear from a decimal point.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Keeping dialogue with Moscow

From Mr Simon May

Sir, It is extraordinary that after all these years Dr Kissinger (articles, January 22 and 23) should still reject dialogue with Moscow during periods of East-West crisis on the ground that it enables the Soviets to "absolve themselves of their aggressions".

It is common sense, though Dr Kissinger berates it, for two adversaries capable of destroying the world many times over to maintain their dialogue *at the highest levels* when the danger to peace is greatest. What, therefore, should be at issue is not the principle of dialogue with the Soviets but the *strategy* with which the West faces them at the negotiating table, the power which we can orchestrate to back it and the unity with which we present it.

Of course, it is both damaging to Western interests and nonsensical *if* Soviet *aggression* makes our diplomacy towards Moscow eager and conciliatory while *periods of relative calm* make it confrontational and hedged with conditions. This would be as much a sign of weakness as the abandonment of dialogue which Dr Kissinger advocates. The Polish Church at least appears to believe that this is so.

Yours sincerely,
SIMON MAY,
68 Lowther Road, SW13
January 25

Mapping for the future

From Major-General R. C. A. Edge

Sir, Your report today ("Threat to Ordnance Survey", January 20) and admirable leading article on this subject encourage me, as a former Director General of the Ordnance Survey, to write and express my strong support.

The object of the Ordnance Survey is not to make a profit but to provide an essential service to the nation. Like other comparable services, eg, defence, police, national health, its benefits are virtually impossible to quantify in any satisfactory manner; but one knows through bitter experience the true cost of allowing the national survey to fall into disrepair as it did between the wars.

The Ordnance Survey performs a function in our national life akin to that of the lubricant in a complicated machine: its cost is very small but the cost of neglecting it is likely to be very high indeed.

For these reasons the policy of the present Government of putting the accent on profitability seems to me to be misconceived as far as the Ordnance Survey is concerned. It is true that the statement of the Secretary of State for the Environment on July 22, 1981, gives the assurance that "The trading fund proposals will not affect the OS's primary function as a national mapping agency", but it also claims as an advantage that the department's "performance can be judged in a commercial framework". In such a framework I think it inevitable that profitability must be the main consideration.

It will be a great pity if the Government's preoccupation with avoiding a "loss" on the lubricant leads ultimately to serious harm to the machine, particularly now that, after half a century of effort, its smooth running is once more safeguarded by the provision of good surveys.

Yours faithfully,
R. C. A. EDGE
Greenway House,
North Curry,
Taunton.
Somerset.
January 20.

Pay award

From Mr Godfrey Eland

Sir, I find it difficult to comprehend your description of a 7 per cent pay award to local authority manual workers as "lamentable" (leading article, January 22) when their average weekly pay is less than that earned by a machine minder on a Sunday newspaper for one shift.

There are certainly some glass houses in Fleet Street!

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY ELAND,
26 Halcyon Way,
Burton upon Trent,
Staffordshire.
January 22.

British fishing industry's fears

From Mr D. N. Parkes

Sir, The reports concerning the sale of modern freezer trawlers (January 18 and 19), prompted me to write as one member of the delegation of trawler owners that met the Minister of State for Agriculture and Fisheries on January 18.

The fishing industry is in a unique position in these times of recession in that apart from suffering from all the ills of unit costs rising much faster than unit prices during the last three years, its fishing opportunities are the subject of both Government and EEC control from London and Brussels. The industry is prevented from going out and catching the species the market requires in such quantities and in whatever season it desires by active and sometimes unreasonably rigid government control. For example, what remains of our once great freezer trawler fleet cannot plan its 1982 activity, since although we are at present in the middle of the winter mackerel fishery, no freezer trawler quota has been allocated by ministers for either mackerel or herring for the 1982 year.

Similarly, no specific north Norwegian cod quota has been allocated by Brussels to the UK and the Canadian cod quota of only 1,000 tonnes, out of a total of 14,500 tonnes, which has been allocated to the UK is so hopelessly inadequate in relation to the UK's historic claims to distant water cod quotas, as compared with France and Germany, that it verges upon the incompetent.

In addition, the slow pace at which our ministry often works actively prevents our industry prosecuting various fisheries at the most opportune time and consequently we often find ourselves at a competitive disadvantage to our colleagues in other member states of the EEC whose activities are not so closely controlled.

Furthermore, other member states within the EEC, in the absence of a settled common fisheries policy, have seen fit to take sufficient measures to keep their fishing industries economically stable and in some cases have created sufficient confidence for large new modern vessels to be built. The irony of this is that these new vessels will spend the majority of their time catching fish in British waters while the modern units in our own fleet continue to be sold off to fund continuing operating losses.

The long-term effect of this situation is that the British fleet will continue to decline, leaving only old and inefficient vessels remaining, whilst our EEC competitors will have large fleets of modern vessels employing the most up-to-date methods of fishing. One cannot help wondering whether this is part of a grand design by the rest of Europe to manoeuvre the British industry into such a weak position that will allow our politicians to settle the common fisheries policy on terms which, up to now, have been totally unacceptable to the industry.

The Government must reaffirm that it wants a British fishing industry, not only by making statements to that effect in the House of Commons, but also by taking positive steps to eliminate the uncertainty and create the confidence for a long-term future, quite irrespective of whether a settlement of the common fisheries policy is imminent or not.

Yours faithfully,
D. N. PARKES, Chairman,
Boston Deep Sea Fisheries Limited,
St Andrews Dock,
Hull.
January 20.

Blacking the press

From Mr Claud Morris

Sir, It is the old story, the battle to print. All of us in the inky art have our memories. Mine is that yesterday's enemies of the right to print become tomorrow's friends. Sometimes vice versa.

In my paper, *South Wales Voice*, 20 years ago the miners of the Dulais Valley blacked us from village newsagents' shops because we reported workers alleged to be smuggling cigarettes into the pits. Two years later the Coal Board removed all advertising from my papers because we battled against the closures of those self-same pits.

Commercial, professional and racial groups also have their politbureaux who seek to black. Ten years ago Swansea traders removed advertising from two of my papers because they didn't care too much for the content of a couple of outside journals we were printing commercially. Here, too, although the content of those outside journals was as many light years away from us as the content of the *Sun* is from your goodselves, we battled for and finally achieved a moral victory, although at some economic cost.

Attempts to strangle newspapers, in large or small ways, are always with us. It remains paradoxical that British trades unionists should be tempted to ban your paper from the trains because of an article, not printed by you, but by the *Sun* newspaper under the same group ownership, whilst Polish trades unionists in their embattled circumstances depend on papers like *The Times* to convey their case to the world.

Two last thoughts for some railmen at King's Cross who, as I see from your edition of this morning's date (January 26), still reject the commonsense advice of their union leadership to call it a day: The men who are blacking these papers today could be saying, "thank God for a free press" tomorrow.

When and if the final totalitarians break the proud spirit of the press they will achieve much that is final and absolute. And on that day free trade unions will die, too.

Yours sincerely,
CLAUD MORRIS,
Voice-Chronicle Newspaper Investment Syndicate S.A.
15a Lowndes Street, SW1.
January 26.

From Professor Raphael Loewe

Sir, You and I may be very grateful to Mr Steve Forey and his friends at King's Cross. They have demonstrated, 1, that they are prepared to sabotage the freedom of the press when it suits them, and that they have the muscle to do so; 2, the impotence of Aslef in regard to disciplining its members; 3, the reluctance of the TUC to dissociate itself from them; and 4, the conspicuous failure of the Labour Party to condemn them.

No doubt the electorate will remember this long enough to deny the responsibilities of goverment to a party that cannot bestir itself to protest at the interference with civil liberties by those whose support it depends on. I myself belong to no political party, but remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
RAPHAEL LOEWE,
50 Gurney Drive, N2.
January 25.

Energy for prosperity

From Professor H. W. Singer

Sir, Your editorial on Energy for prosperity (January 12) rightly emphasises the importance of negotiating an understanding with the Opec countries. It also contains what must be the key components of any such understanding. However, two important components seem to be missing:

1. An agreement that the Opec countries will stop draining the resources of the poorer developing countries, thus lowering their import capacity and creating obstacles in the way of industrial country resources being made available. This will require Opec either to supply cheap oil at heavily reduced prices to these countries, as Venezuela and Mexico are already doing in the Caribbean area, or else making automatic financial refunds. Such direct recycling would normally be preferable to indirect recycling and would reduce the load on the international monetary system.

2. In return, something will have to be offered to Opec. I think your editorial was not realistic in not containing any such concession to Opec. The concession which we should make is to offer Opec what they so dearly desire, i.e. inflation-proof investments for their surpluses — granny bonds for Opec!

Yours faithfully,
H. W. SINGER,
The Institute of Development Studies,
University of Sussex,
Brighton,
Sussex.

Covenanting

From the Rev Canon George Austin

Sir, The Chairman of the Churches' Council on Covenanting complains (January 12) of "perplexity" when Bishop Alan Clark writes (January 4) of "selective ordination" and "ordination by proxy", but his own use of the word "ordination" can only add to the growing confusion about the nature of the reconciliation of ministries in the Covenanting process.

Bishop Woollcombe states that it "does not involve the ordination of anyone who has already been ordained", but "does include the episcopal ordination of those who have not been ordained". But ordained to what? The Presbyterian and Independent origins of the United Reformed Church show a long and honourable tradition of emphasising the priesthood of all believers and of rejecting the Anglican tradition of an ordained priesthood. Their ministers are ordained and set apart for a specific ministry within their Church which is quite clearly and deliberately not the priesthood. To recognise this is not to denigrate the reality of those ministries but rather to respect the integrity of a differing tradition.

Bishop Woollcombe surely cannot now be saying that, in spite of all the assurances to the contrary to the Free Churches, the Church of England will be able to claim that after the reconciliation of ministries those who have not been ordained *to the priesthood* in the Catholic tradition will by that act have received episcopal ordination. Since it will not be necessary to be present at the service to be "reconciled" that would certainly be "ordination by proxy"; and since Anglicans like myself (as well as a growing number of URC ministers) who deliberately and by reason of conscience absent themselves from the service will presumably not be "reconciled", it would also be correct to describe it as "selective ordination".

On the other hand, if Bishop Woollcombe means (as I think he means) that no one already ordained to a ministry within the Free Churches will be ordained to the priesthood as understood in Anglican formularies, it still involves "selective" reconciliation and reconciliation "by proxy" whatever its effect might be or might be intended to be. But first it is for the Bishop to define more accurately what he means by his varied uses of the word "ordination". Confusion is not eased when Anglicans are told by their legal advisers that after "reconciliation", the former Free Church ministers will in canon law and elsewhere be "deemed" to be within the historic priesthood.

What is becoming increasingly clear is that for all the genuine effort and sincere intent to meet the difficulties of the Catholic wing of the Church of England, the method chosen by the Council for Covenanting is not simply inadequate to that task, but will, if implemented, increase rather than heal the divisions in the Body of Christ.

A large body of opinion within the Church of England will be alienated, still part of the Church yet in increasing isolation; and the indications are that there will be a similar effect within the United Reformed Church. This will only serve to damage rather than to promote the unity we all desire. Can this really be God's will for his Church?

Yours,
GEORGE AUSTIN,
The Vicarage,
19 High Road,
Bushey Heath,
Watford, Hertfordshire.

A Soviet view of civil defence

From Dr M. R. Dando

Sir, I am writing with regard to the letter by Mr Edward Leigh, Chairman of the National Council for Civil Defence, which appeared in your columns on January 21. In this letter, entitled "Educative task for CND," it was again suggested that the Soviet Union has a massive and very efficient civil defence system designed to operate in a nuclear war. I am aware of the American literature on which this viewpoint is based, and, apparently unlike many of its British advocates, I am also aware of the American criticisms of this view.

Therefore, whilst I was in the Soviet Union on a Quaker organised delegation earlier this month one of my objectives was to get some direct evidence on which side in this clearly drawn argument was correct. Naturally, I did not expect to get answers to specific questions on civil defence organisation, but it was possible to ask a wide variety of people what they were trained to do in the event of a nuclear attack.

The standard response to this question was that *they had no idea what to do*. Sometimes they would recall a civil defence course given long ago at school; sometimes they would remark that there was a shelter in the basement of their apartment block, and add that they had no idea of where the key was kept! Standardly, also, they would say that if I went and asked 10 other people near by the same question nine would give a similar answer to the one I had just received.

I ended up by putting Mr Leigh's point — that there are people in the West who believe that the Soviet Union has a massive and efficient civil defence system — to an academic seminar. This evoked astonishment and some laughter.

Such anecdotal evidence does not, of course, disprove the contention that the Soviet Union has an incredibly efficient civil defence organisation which, for example, will actually work when 60 warheads with 1,400 times the tonnage that fell on Hiroshima fall on Moscow. It does, however, lend some weight to the strong arguments of the American critics of the view that the Soviet Union has a "proper" civil defence system.

More importantly, for the British reader, it should raise some questions about Mr Leigh's views on who needs education about what. Mr Leigh and his fellow civil defence propagandists here are, in the absence of other arguments, increasingly trying to use Soviet civil defence as a means of persuading us that we need more civil defence, which will "save" us in a nuclear war. Wouldn't it be fairer to people in Britain if Mr Leigh and his friends fully cited both sides of the American argument if they wish to repeat it over here?

M. R. DANDO,
School of Peace Studies,
University of Bradford,
Bradford,
West Yorkshire.
January 21.

Blood and Grail

From Dr L. A. Moritz

Sir, If a Latinist may venture among the theologians in the controversy that is sure to surround *The Holy Blood and the Holy Grail* (Bevis Hillier's article, January 18), it may be worth while to point out that *Et in Arcadia ego* must rank high among misused Latin tags.

The Latin cannot mean what Goethe and many others (including apparently the Plantard family) took it to mean: "I too was in Arcadia." Its only possible meaning is "Even in Arcadia am I."

The association of the phrase with death (skulls or tombs) in the midst of Arcadian shepherds in numerous paintings, among which the Poussin is merely the most famous, shows that the *ego* in the phrase is death himself, and this association of the pastoral Arcadia with death goes back to Virgil's tenth Eclogue, which first placed idyllic shepherds in and Arcadian landscape.

All this was pointed out nearly 50 years ago in a well-known essay by E. Panofsky (in *Philosophy and History, Essays presented to E. Cassirer*, Oxford, 1936) and has been repeated in various publications since; but it seems that the traditional misinterpretation is stronger than the obvious truth.

Yours etc,
L. A. MORITZ,
Vice-Principal (Administration) and Registrar,
University College,
P.O. Box 78,
Cardiff,
January 19.

Proper names

From the Reverend Courtney Atkin

Sir, It may be worth recalling the occasion on which, after a visit to Japan to show the flag, and an exchange of courtesies with a charming Japanese family, I received a letter of thanks addressed to the Rev. H. M. S. Albion.

Yours faithfully,
COURTNEY ATKIN,
(formerly Chaplain, Royal Navy),
Pitcombe Rectory,
Bruton, Somerset.
January 21.

From Mr Paul Watkins

Sir, The royal farms frequently receive invoices addressed to "HM Queen Esq".

Yours faithfully,
PAUL WATKINS,
Pastures Farm,
Sotherton,
Halesworth, Suffolk.
January 21.

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

SANDRINGHAM, NORFOLK
January 26: The Queen, Honorary Air Commodore, visited Royal Air Force Marham today.

Having been received upon arrival by the Station Commander (Group Captain J. S. B. Price), Her Majesty toured the exhibition "RAF Marham Past, Present and Future", attended a Reception for All Ranks and honoured the Station Commander with her presence at luncheon.

Afterwards The Queen opened and toured the Sandringham Centre for recreation, and unveiled a commemorative plaque.

Lady Susan Hussey, Sir William Heseltine and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

Lady Abel Smith has succeeded Lady Susan Hussey as Lady in Waiting to The Queen.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
January 26: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips today opened the new World Timetable Centre at Dunstable and was received upon arrival by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Bedfordshire (Lieutenant-Colonel H. Hanbury) and the Chairman and Chief Executive of IPC Business Press Ltd (Sir Keith Skinner, Bt).

Her Royal Highness, escorted by the Managing Director of ABC Travel Guides Ltd (Mr A. D. G. Morgan), toured the offices, declared the Centre open and, afterwards, was entertained at luncheon.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, attended by the Countess of Lichfield, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

CLARENCE HOUSE
January 26: The Hon Mrs John Mulholland has succeeded Mrs Patrick Campbell-Preston as Lady-in-Waiting to Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother.

KENSINGTON PALACE
January 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowden was present today at the Luncheon which was held at the Savoy Hotel for the Presentation of *The Standard* Drama awards.

The Lady Anne Tennant was in attendance.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. R. A. Daly and Miss N. F. Barcilon

The engagement is announced between Denis Richard Anthony, elder son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs D. J. Daly, and Nichola Francis, elder daughter of Group Captain and Mrs R. L. Barcilon.

Mr D. W. W. Edwards and Miss F. J. Biggs

The engagement is announced between David, eldest son of the late Mr Ralph Edwards and of Mrs Edwards, of Chiswick Mall, and Fay, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. G. Biggs, of Harrow Weald.

Mr P. G. F. Grant and Miss C. L. Kitson

The engagement is announced between Peter George Frederick, son of the late Mr G. F. B. Grant and of Mrs R. I. Grant, of Church House, Washington, Sussex, and Carol Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. N. Kitson, Fairfield, Little Ribston, Yorkshire.

Mr P. J. Holmes and Miss R. H. Griffiths

The engagement is announced between Peter, elder son of Mr and Mrs P. A. Holmes, of Lea, Gainsborough, and Rachel, only daughter of the Rector of Windsor and Mrs D. N. Griffiths.

Mr C. Manwaring Robertson and Miss J. T. Mills

The engagement is announced between Charles, youngest son of Mr and Mrs David L. Manwaring Robertson, of Ketches, Newick, near Lewes, Sussex, and Jacqueline, younger daughter of the late Mrs Dorrit Mills, of 19 Astell Street, London, SW3, and of Mr Phillip Mills, of La Résidence de l'Annonclade, Monte Carlo.

Mr P. C. de Rivaz and Miss J. L. Beales

The engagement is announced between Paul Chevalley, elder son of Mr and Mrs K. L. de Rivaz, of Icomb, Gloucestershire, and Julie Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. H. Beales, of Tenerife, Canary Islands.

Leonard Cheshire Foundation

Air Chief Marshal Sir Christopher Foxley-Norris, chairman of The Leonard Cheshire Foundation since 1974, is to be succeeded by Mr Peter Rowley in May 1982. Mr Rowley has been honorary treasurer for seven years. Sir Christopher will remain with the foundation as chairman emeritus.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs James Macmillan-Scott was christened Clementine by the Rev William Baddeley at St James's Piccadilly, on January 26, 1982. The godparents are Mr and Mrs Henry Wyndham, Mr Christopher Sinclair-Stevenson, Mr Timothy Simond, Mrs Thomas Hughes-Hallett, and Mrs William Boyd.

Latest wills

Latest estates include (net, before tax paid):
Austin, Mr Henry, of Folkestone £230,598
Rush, Mr Kenneth Patrick, of Sevenoaks, Kent, civil engineer, founder of the Rush and Tompkins construction and property group £1,035,949

Latest appointments

Mr Antony V. Driver to be chairman of the South-west Thames Regional Health Authority from February 1 until July 31 1982.

Luncheon

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales

Mr Harry Singer, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales was host at a luncheon at Chartered Accountants' Hall yesterday. The guests were Sir Kenneth Berrill, Mr T. Hughes, Mr P. Marshall, Sir Jeremy Morse, Mr J. E. C. Piper, and Mr N. Trotter, MP.

Dinners

Pattenmakers' Company

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, accompanied by the Sheriffs and their escorts, were present at the annual livery dinner of the Pattenmakers' Company held at Mansion House last night. Mr E. Rayne, Master, presided, assisted by Mr E. Astaire, Upper Warden, Mr J. G Butlin, Warden to the Trade. Lord Soames, CH, also spoke.

Mrs J. G. Harris

Mr John Harris, Chief Executive of Midland Bank International, and Mrs Harris were hosts at a dinner held at the Royal Academy of Arts last night after a private view of the Great Japan Exhibition, of which Midland Bank International is prime sponsor. Those present included: Lord and Lady Nelson of Stafford, Lord and Lady Bridges, Mr William Whitelaw, MP, Sir Francis and Lady Sandilands, Lady Legge-Bourke and Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Nichols.



Princess Margaret with Sir John Mills and Miss Mary Hayley Bell, his wife, at the Savoy yesterday.

Maggie Smith named as best actress

By Our Arts Correspondent

Alan Howard, a member of the Royal Shakespeare Company, was named best actor of the year for his part in *Good*, by C P Taylor, in the 27th *Standard* drama awards announced in London yesterday. The best actress was Maggie Smith for her role as *Virginia*, by Edna O'Brien.

Princess Margaret, who attended the awards lunch at the Savoy Hotel, presented a special award to the RSC for 21 years of achievement at the Aldwych Theatre. The company is to leave the theatre in March to make its permanent home at the Barbican Centre.

Passion Play, by Peter Nichols, an RSC production, won the best play award; *Goose Pimples*, by Mike Leigh, was judged the best comedy, and *Cats*, by Andrew Lloyd Webber, the best musical.

Nell Dunn was named most promising playwright, for *Steaming* and Sir Peter Hall's production of *The Oresteia* at the National Theatre, won the Sidney Edwards award. Sir Peter also took the opera award for Britten's *Midsummer Night's Dream* at Glyndebourne; and Peter Wright, director of Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet, received the ballet award.

Birthdays today



Mr Brian Rix, actor-manager and secretary-general of Mencap, who is 58.

Sir Wilfrid Bourne, 60; Lord Chelwood, 65; Sir Kenneth Corfield, 58; Miss Mairead Corrigan, 38; Sir Robert Dent, 87. Sir John Eccles, 79; Sir Neville Faulks, 74; Mr John Hopkins, 51, Mr Maurice Macmillan, MP, 61; Lord Merrivale, 65; Miss Nina Milkina, 63; Mr John Ogdon, 45; Sir William van Straubenzee, MP, 58; General Sir Dudley Ward, 77; Lord Wells-Pestell, 72.

BBC acts to secure wide sports coverage

By Kenneth Gosling

The BBC made it clear yesterday that it has no intention of letting independent television have "a slice of the action" when it comes to televised sport.

Announcing several new sports contracts covering athletics, cricket, tennis and darts, officials emphasized that while they are anxious that viewers should not have to see this summer's World Cup matches on both channels, they will not take too kindly to their competitors stepping in and creaming off the best the BBC can offer.

Talks about the World Cup and ways of alternating programmes are taking place between the BBC and Independent Television. But Mr Bill Cotton, deputy managing director of BBC Television, who is to be the new director of programmes, said at a press reception: "We cannot take alternation in isolation against their continual pressure to alternate on other things. It was Bryan Cowgill [managing director, Thames Television] who said if they could not get something professionally they would get it politically.

"If we happen to do something very well, ITV wants a slice of it. We do not take too kindly to our competitors coming in and saying, 'we want that and we do not want you to do it.' ".

The BBC will have exclusive coverage in March of the Cooney-Holmes world heavyweight championship and in athletics will show the first Ovett-Coe confrontation scheduled for the Crystal Palace in July.

Mr Jonathan Martin, head of sport, who did not disclose the value of the new contracts negotiated by the BBC beyond saying that they represented "a multi-million pound package", said in the past few months the corporation had been busy protecting for British viewers the future of big sporting occasions.

Those include: agreement with the four home rugby unions to extend the contract for a further three years beyond this season; a contract with the Royal and Ancient for an extension to 1985 of the exclusive coverage of Open golf; and contracts for world professional championship snooker and darts until the same year.

The BBC is also to cover the British Grand Prix and all overseas grands prix for three more years and the agreement with the All England Club has been extended for a further five years for coverage of the Wimbledon championships.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Friday, January 25, 1957

Westminster, Thursday. — With all the simple but formidable panoply which they command for such rare occasions, the Commons disposed in eight minutes of the affair of Mr John Junor, editor of the *Sunday Express*. Having heard him apologize from the Bar of the Chamber, for what they agreed with their Committee of Privileges was a serious contempt of the House, they decided to proceed no further in the matter. Speaking clearly and with composure — and with more than a trace of a Scottish accent — Mr Junor said: "Mr Speaker, Sir, I wish to express my sincere and unreserved apologies for any imputation or reflection which I may have cast upon the honour and integrity of the Members of this House in the article which I published in the *Sunday Express* on December 18. At no time did I intend to be discourteous to Parliament. My only aim was to focus attention on what I considered to be an injustice in the allocation of petrol — namely the allowances given to political parties in the constituencies. In my judgment, these allowances were a proper — and indeed an inescapable — subject of comment in a free press. That was the view which I held then and hold now, Sir.

Collector snaps up rare Wyndham Lewis volume

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

First edition hunters fought some ferocious battles for out of the way items at Sotheby's yesterday. A first edition of Wyndham Lewis's *One Way Song* of 1933, unopened and uncut, had been estimated at £50 to £75 by Sotheby's

A private collector carried it off at £1,000. It is clearly one of the rareties that a Wyndham Lewis collector would have difficulty in finding, being number 11 of forty copies, and signed by the author.

The other big surprise was a presentation copy of Malcolm Lowry's novel *Ultramarine* of 1933, for which Horowitz, a New York dealer, paid £1,650 (estimate £100 to £150). Lowry, who died young, is highly considered by the congnoscenti.

Among "popular" novelists, P. G. Wodehouse was making a particularly good showing with a 1919 first edition of *My Man Jeeves* at £286 (estimated, £100 to £150). A group of six of his early boys adventure stories, in attractive pictorial cloth bindings but not first editions, sold for £180 (*estimate £30 to £40*).

At Christie's South Kensington, patchwork quilts were the order of the day, attracting a strong contingent of overseas buyers, notable from West Germany, Switzerland and the United States.

Patchwork is looked on as a national folk art in the United States and patch for patch the American quilts attracted by far the highest prices. A Pennsylvania quilt of 1860 comprising 20 red, yellow and white wheel blocks, each signed by a different seamstress, made £550 (estimated £150 to £250).

Early nineteenth century English patchwork looks cheap by comparison. One Martha Moxham had proudly embroidered her signature and the date 1827 on her elaborate mosaic quilt which instructively mixes late eighteenth and early nineteenth century chintzes. It sold for £300 (estimated £150 to £250).

Christies commented that good quality quilts were being bought for investment at strong prices, but the interest of casual buyers in cheap quilts (about £50) to decorate their homes had dropped away.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Here is the official list of new permitted diseases for 1982, issued annually by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Autographia nervosa: the inability to write your signature the same way twice.

Biographia tremens: an uncontrollable urge to write the life story of Michael Holroyd.

Creeping Virginia: the irrational belief that Bloomsbury is the centre of the known universe.

Delirium japonicum: an illusion that anything made or created in Japan is absolutely wonderful.

Emsworth's disease: a compulsion to know the works of P. G. Wodehouse off by heart and to display this knowledge in public.

Fallen arches: a disease which attacks old buildings the day before a preservation order is granted to them.

Gerontophobia: the fear of having one's age mentioned in *The Times*'s birthday list.

Hypermania aslefiana: a mental condition brought on by accusations of inactivity. In its irrational stage, the sufferer will actually go on strike to prove that he is not inactive.

International fever: an irrational fear of France, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait.

Janitor's Knee: a mystery ailment which renders the patient incapable of taking away rubbish, receiving messages or clearing snow from pavements.

Kowloon Flu: the only oriental disease not yet to have reached the West, due here in March.

Lichfield's Syndrome: a form of extreme shyness — the inability to look beautiful women in the face except through a lens.

Morning sickness: a kind of nausea brought on by reading in the paper that yet another book is planned about Princess Diana's baby.

Non-smoker's cough: a small nervous habit of coughing disapprovingly whenever a friend is about to light up.

Ozonomania: the irrational conviction that there is such a thing as ozone.

Psittacosis: a disease peculiar to football managers.

Quangoitis: an inability to justify one's existence brought on by the illusion that one is being employed by the last government but one.

Rugbyitis: a nervous disorder which forces the sufferer to use his feet when he should use his hands.

Schizophrenia paranoia: a mental condition brought on by seeing schizophrenia described in a newspaper as "split personality". Symptoms are high blood pressure, loud screaming and the writing of a letter to the newspaper starting: "How often must I wearily point out that schizophrenia is not dual personality...?"

Tennis elbow: any physical injury done to a line judge or umpire.

Unilaterality: a disease which attacks marriages; the urge to give up living in a nuclear unit.

Vox populiitis: an unhealthy desire to appear on the same programme as Esther Rantzen.

Wisteria: a temporary madness brought on by having a flower name after you and then misspelled becuase your name was actually Wistar. I mean, for heaven's sake, they don't talk about Farsythia or Dehlia or Bargainvillea, do they? Well, then.

Xenophilia: the apparently irrational conviction that everything is done better elsewhere, e.g., that the French métro never breaks down or that American planes land more frequently on runways than ours do.

Yellow fever: an irrational urge to go on holiday to China.

Zeditis: An irritating compulsion to make a list which omits no letter of the alphabet.

OBITUARY

MR MIKHAIL SUSLOV

Stalinist ideologue in the Kremlin

Mr Mikhail Andreyevich Suslov, whose death at the age of 79 is reported, had been suffering from chronic tuberculosis and a suspected kidney complaint for some years.

He was a formidable ideologue cast in the Stalinist mould who opposed all Khrushchev's liberalizing measures of political and cultural de-Stalinization in literature and the arts, his economic reforms, uncompromising policy towards Red China and policies of detente towards the U.S.A. and Yugoslavia. His gaunt "stringy" bespectacled figure was a familiar sight at Communist Party meetings especially in Eastern European capitals where so often since 1947, he represented the Soviet Union. Yet owing to his reserve and dislike of social functions little is known of him personally and foreigners had virtually no access to him except "on business". With his austere aspect and sinister ideological reputation, Suslov was often compared to the Grand Inquisitor.

He belonged to the elite of the C.P.S.U. as a lifelong *apparatchik*, a member of the Central Committee (since 1941), the Secretariat and the Politburo. He also held various high offices in the State system including chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of the Union, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Council of Nationalities and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. He visited Great Britain twice, first in 1947 with the Supreme Soviet Delegation and again in 1957.

Suslov was born in 1902 in a poor peasant family of Saratov. He joined the Party in 1921 from the ranks of the local Komsomol and the Poor Peasants' Committee. He graduated from the Moscow Institute of Economics and the Plekhanov Economic Institute (1928) and later studied at the Institute of Red Professors. He taught at Moscow University and the Industrial Academy. He thus had a formal grounding in Marxist economics which inspired his later interventions in doctrinal controversies. From 1931 to 1934, he worked in the Party and Soviet Control Commissions and had a hand in the purges in the Urals and in the Chernigov oblasts.

In 1937, he was elected secretary of the Rostov *obkom* and in 1939 promoted to First Secretary of the Stavropol kray. He remained in this area during the war, functioning as a political member of the Military Council of the North Caucasian Front and Chief of the Stavropol kray staff of Partisan Detachments. Suslov is credited with a major role in the brutal deportation of the Chechen-Ingush and other north Caucasian nationalities by the N.K.V.D. troops in 1944, an action later repudiated by Khrushchev. He was elected a member of the Central Committee at the XVIII Party Conference in 1941.

The party's confidence in Suslov as a tough administrator was further marked by his appointment as chairman of the Central Committee Bureau for Lithuania (1944-46), responsible for the "re-establishment of Soviet rule", a job he carried out with complete ruthlessness involving the deportation and death of thousands of Lithuanians. He became a party Secretary in 1947 and later Chief of the Administration for Propaganda and Agitation, a field with which he was closely identified for the rest of his life.

As Moscow's representative, he was involved in Cominform intrigues including the expulsion of Yugoslavia and the purges of Titoists in Eastern Europe.

Suslov was editor of *Pravda* from 1949-50 and in 1952 published a vindictive indictment of N. A. Voznesenskiy, a victim of Stalin's Leningrad purge in 1949 (this proved somewhat of an embarrassment for Suslov later when Voznesenskiy was rehabilitated in 1963). He was appointed to the Presidium, the top Party organ, in 1952 at the XIX Party Congress, a year before Stalin's death but was dropped from the reduced Presidium formed after Stalin's death to be re-appointed in 1955 and remained firmly fixed there until his death.

Unlike in temperament as he was to the extrovert Khrushchev, he nevertheless played a major role in Khrushchev's assumption of the leadership in 1957. His subsequent attitude to the "Anti-Party group" was more in character and he refrained from Khrushchev's violent vituperation of his old comrades. Nevertheless, it was Suslov who almost casually announced in January 1964 that "Molotov and others" had been expelled from the Party.

Suslov was to the fore in the big debates on Khrushchev's innovatory plans which he invariably opposed, and must have exercised a considerable influence behind the scenes on party opinion. It is not therefore surprising that Khrushchev should have appointed his own tame ideologist L. F. Ilychev to the important post of *Agitprop* chief over the head of the doctrinaire Suslov in 1958 and as head of the newly formed Ideological Commission in 1962.

The main lines of Khrushchev's foreign policy — the long term aim of a détente with the United States, the renewal of relations with Yugoslavia and his uncompromising attitude to the Chinese — received less than no support from Suslov. He showed his antipathy to Khrushchev's rapprochement with Tito (whom he had earlier anathematized in the Cominform forum) by stressing the evils of "revisionism" over "dogmatism", and his lurking sympathy with the Chinese by playing down "dogmatism".

Once the Sino-Soviet dispute came into the open, Suslov's efforts seemed bent on lowering the temperature of the conflict and reconciling positions. Later Suslov shifted his ground on this issue and echoed Brezhnev's criticism of the Chinese leadership at the December 1966 Plenum. He constantly harped on the dangers of "revisionism" implicit in de-Stalinization, and Khrushchev's hysterical outburst at the avant-garde painting exhibition in Moscow in 1962 has been attributed to Suslov's influence. In the important "metals" index controversy in 1960-61, Suslov stuck to the orthodox line of the priority of heavy industry and defence investment when Khrushchev was making Soviet economic history by urging the counter claims of consumer industries and those "directly satisfying the needs of the people". Suslov was also out of step with Khrushchev's party reorganization and his agricultural reforms.

Against this background it is not surprising that Suslov should have been a key figure in the unseating of Khrushchev and indeed is credited with having drawn up the party's indictment against him at the crucial Presidium meeting in October 1964. The prompt dismissal of Ilychev by the new regime reflected Suslov's entrenched position as the senior party ideologist.

During the 50 years Anniversary celebrations in Moscow in November 1967 Suslov acted as host to many foreign Communist delegations and conducted a round of talks with CP delegations in preparation for a Soviet sponsored International Consultative Conference to discuss "unity of action of Communist parties against imperialist forces". Suslov later led the Soviet Delegation to the Budapest meeting in February 1968 which decided to hold this Conference in Moscow in November-December 1968. His speech reflecting the harsh Soviet line about China and preoccupation with orthodoxy may well have been responsible for the Rumanian withdrawal from the meeting.

Subsequently, through the 1970s and 1980s, as the leading ideologue in the Brezhnev-led Politburo, Suslov continued his busy round of meetings with Communist delegations visiting Moscow, participation in major CP and government ceremonial occasions and representation of the CP of the Soviet Union abroad. He thus led the Soviet delegation to Hanoi for the Vietnamese Party congress in 1976, and to Warsaw for the XII Congress of the Polish Party. He also appeared in Warsaw at various crucial moments in Soviet-Polish affairs arising from the emergence of the Solidarity movement and was forward in denouncing what he described as Western interference in Polish affairs.

His standing at home and in the Bloc countries was reflected in the shower of decorations he received on his 75th birthday in 1977. First came the Soviet order of the October Revolution for great services to the CP, CPSU and the Soviet State, followed by their highest orders from the German Socialist Unity Party, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and the Order of Sukhe Bator from Outer Mongolia.

Two volumes of his speeches were published in 1977 under the title *On the Roads of the Construction of Communism*. In 1981 he chaired the opening session of the XXVI Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and was elected a member of the Praesidium of the Congress.

Suslov will be remembered as a strictly doctrinaire Communist of the Stalinist school whose obsolescent Marxism was largely divorced from the realities of life. He was a withdrawn, enigmatic personality who seems to have left an impression of "inscrutability" on his diplomatic contacts who found him peculiarly aloof and inaccessible. A poor speaker, lacking any of Khrushchev's personal magnetism and without political aspirations, he does not appear to have aspired to the top Soviet leadership (for which, indeed, he had no obvious gifts). In the labyrinth of Party politics, however, he must rank high among those sinister "Heirs of Stalin", featured in Yevtushenko's now famous poem (1962). He leaves a son and a daughter, the latter a philologist-historian

PROF FRIEDA GOLDMAN-EISLER

Professor Frieda Goldman-Eisler, the pioneer of psycholinguistics in Europe, died at her home in London on January 19 after a protracted illness, at the age of 74.

She was Emeritus Professor of Psycholinguistics and honorary Research Fellow at University College London.

Frieda Eisler obtained her doctorate from the University of Vienna in 1931, and in 1934 left Austria for Britain. After a period of postgraduate study at University College, she became a member of the Medical Research Council's scientific staff at the Maudsley Hospital, where two of her research projects attracted widespread attention.

One was a study of the association between breast-feeding and the development of certain personality traits. This was the first systematic and quantitative test of Freud's theories about the role of early experience in the formation of adult character. The second concerned the application of quantitative measures to the psychotherapeutic interview, and it was undoubtedly a major step in the direction of speech and language functioning which was to provide the focus for her research for more than 20 years.

She returned to University College in 1955, where she was appointed Reader in 1965 and became the first scholar in this country to hold the title of Professor of Psycholinguistics, in 1970. She was the first to recognize the value of hesitation pauses in speech as a potential window onto the cognitive processes which underlie the production of speech in the individual. She was able to demonstrate how speakers used pause-time to plan their utterances and to select the words that composed them, and how the pattern of breathing adapted to demands of planning speech. Her major findings are summarized in *Psycholinguistics: Studies in Spontaneous Speech*, published in 1968.

Her methods and theoretical ideas have proved fruitful in many areas, and subsequent research has applied them to the study of language development in children, the analysis of aphasic disorders and the investigation of the speech and language of schizophrenia. In 1978, a bibliography of work on pauses and cognitive processes listed over 700 articles and books; and in the same year an international congress on this subject was held in Germany, the proceedings of which were published under the title, *Temporal Variables in Speech: Studies in Honour of Frieda Goldman-Eisler.*

Frieda Eisler's scientific interests, absorbing though she found them, never overshadowed a great range of other concerns, in politics, in the cinema (she was film critic of the periodical *Weltbühne* while in Vienna) and the arts and indeed these served to throw into greater relief a warmth of personality which will long be remembered

SIR CHRISTOPHER ASTON

Sir Christopher Aston, KCVO, who died on January 25 at the age of 62, stood down as chairman of Powell Duffryn, Ltd, a post to which he had been elected in 1978, in order to put in a year's servise as chairman for England of the International Year of Disabled People. He was first mayor of the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead 1974-76, a former Buckinghamshire county councillor and from 1974 a county councillor for Berkshire.

Aston did much good work in the public sphere having been chairman of the Tree Council, of the Queen's Trees Trust; of the Prince Philip Trust Fund; and of the Disabled Sports Foundation. He was also chairman of the Windsor Theatre Royal Company, Ltd.

The son of Major-General Sir George Aston, KCB, RM, he was born on January 9, 1920 and educated at Marlborough and University College Southampton where he took a degree in engineering.

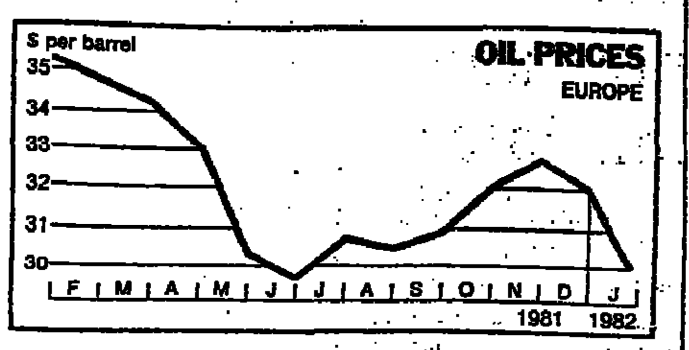
In the Second World War he served in the Royal Navy and was taken prisoner in the raid on St Nazaire in 1942. After the war he pursued a career in business. He was managing director of Hall and Ham River Ltd in 1967-68, deputy chairman of Powell Duffryn in 1977-78. From 1972 he was a director of Rolls-Royce Motors, Ltd.

He married in 1949 Eileen Fitzgerald McNair. They had a son and two daughters.

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BUSINESS NEWS

Oil crisis builds up



A crisis is building up in the oil market, as our chart shows. spot crude prices have fallen sharply in Europe since the begining of the year, despite attempts by Opec at three meetings last autumn to stabilize them, and the trend is being followed in America. Soviet sales of crude oil have been higher than expected as the Soviet Union seeks foreign exchange to pay for grain and technology imports. But demand has also been weak despite the severe winter in northen Europe, West German consumption fell by almost 19 per cent last year.

House deal 'concealed'

The was in which Lord Grade and Mr Jack Gill were granted similar options to buy their homes at cost from Associated Communications Corporation may have breached the companies act it was alleged in the High Court yesterday. During the Post Office pension fund's action to stop *Mr Gill's golden handshake* and in buying his house £100,000 lower than its market value, it was claimed that the options, granted in 1975, were never disclosed to *shareholders*, that Mr Gill's option was signed by Lord Grade and Lord Grade's *option*, granted three days earlier is thought to have been signed by Mr Hill. Mr Peter Millett QC, for the Post Office said there was evidence that Mr Gill's option was concealed from other ACC directors and the company's auditors. The case continues Friday.

Fewer jobs in pubs

Employment in pubs and clubs has declined by 20,000, or 5 per cent in the past year as beer sales have plunged, the Brewers' Society told the Chancellor yesterday when warning that further excise duty increases in the Budget would threaten more sales declines and imperil additional jobs. The pubs, whose workforce had almost doubled to 268,000 in 1980, have been the worst hit, shedding nearly 8 per cent of employees. Taxation on beer had almost doubled since the Government entered office in 1979, it was pointed out by Mr Derek Palmar, Brewers' Society chairman and head of Bass. Beer production was down more than 5 per cent last year and sales are currently 8 per cent down with much bigger losses during the worst of the winter weather.

Mining loss

Leading Australian mining group MIM Holdings, showed the impact that lower metal prices are having on its trading results when it reported a loss for the six months to December 31.

It incurred a loss of A$4.5m (£2.64m) compared with a profit of $76.5m for the previous corresponding period.

MIM directors said that the main cause for the loss was lower metal prices combined with a reduced volume of copper sales compared with the same period of the previous year.

● How three top businessmen spend their day. Page 15
● What's in store for the hire purchase sector. Page 15
● Change at the toip at Imperial Group. Page 16

Government overspends by £1,250m

By David Blake

Only eight weeks after the Chancellor announced revised spending plans for 1982-83, the Government has had to dig into the contingency reserve to find an extra £1,250m for spending programmes.

This will be shown by the detailed public spending plans published with the Budget. The money is expected to go on social security, housing and export credit guarantees.

At the same time, the Government has virtually finalized plans to increase its planned spending in 1983 by less than the expected rate of inflation. The plans may lead to new rows in the autumn as the Cabinet tries to hold total spending within limits.

The extra spending on programmes in the coming year, while it does not alter the public spending total, is bound to worry Treasury ministers seeking room for manoeuvre for tax cuts. The contingency reserve has now been whittled down to £2,500m and may be reduced even further by the time the White Paper on public spending is published on March 9.

After long, hard bargaining, the Government seems to have settled on only small increases in the amount of cash made available for public spending in 1983-4 and 1984-5. The White Paper will give all spending totals in cash terms, instead of trying to estimate the volume of spending, as in the past.

Total spending in 1982-3 will be £115,000m; in 1983-4 it is expected to be £128,500m, all in cash terms. That implies a rise of about 5½ per cent in 1983-4 and a further 5½ per cent in 1984-5.

The Government pledged itself last autumn to draw up plans based on the cost of public spending rising by 6 per cent in 1983-4 and 5 per cent in 1984-5. That would

GOVERNMENT SPENDING

Cash in £000m

	81/2	82/3	83/4	84/5
Planning total	107	115	121½	128½
Asset sales	0	–0.5	–0.6	–0.6
Contingency reserve	0.3	2.5	4.0	5.0

Note: A minus Sign(–) means that the government receives money. No allowance is made for shortfall in the above figures. The contingency reserve is used for unexpected expenditure

imply a slight squeeze in the volume of spending in the year beginning next April and about ½ per cent increase in 1984-5. But since those inflation figures were published, most private forecasters have suggested that prices will rise by more

The muchheralded privatization programme of selling off government assets is not expected to bring much benefit to the government's finances. It is forecast to raise only £500m this year, mostly from selling shares in British National Oil Corporation, £600m in 1983-4 and £600m in 1984-5.

To try to avoid problems experienced in recent years, the Treasury has insisted on holding back large sums for future years to pay for programmes which crop up later. As a result, only £118,000m has actually been committed to specific spending programmes in 1983-4 and £124,000m in 1984-5. That leaves £4,000m for the contingency reserve for next year and £5,000m for 1984-5.

The White Paper will probably form part of a general attempt to show what the Government economic policies would look like from 1984 onwards, after the nest general election. There may also be an attempt to fit all the policies into one framework.

The White Paper is not expected at present to say what proportion of the country's total output will be used as government expenditure.



The biggest consignment of Japanese cars ever to arrive at a British port — 5,540 Datsuns worth £29m — is being unloaded at Southampton

Japan to drop 67 trade curbs

From Peter Hazelhurst, Tokyo, Jan 26

Japan is to eliminate or ease 67 non-tariff barriers which have impeded imports and led to friction between Japan and its Western industrialized trading partners.

Mr Shintao Abe, Minister for Industry and International Trade announced today that he will appoint a special ombudsman to look into the grievances of foreign businessmen who are confounded by Japan's complicated bureaucratic procedures.

The announcement was made today as EEC senior representatives met Japanese officials in Tokyo to ask Japan to increase the volume of its imports of manufactured goods and take other steps to reduce its lop-sided surplus with Europe.

Officials said the Government will take steps next week to eliminate or ease 67 of Japan's 99 testing and inspection rules, described by Western diplomats as imports-impeding non-tarifff barriers.

Mr Abe also indicated that Japan might also soon lift curbs on 27 items, mainly agricultural products, whch are currently subject to stiff import quotas.

"Time is running out. We must act quickly and things that can be done must be done now," Mr Abe warned.

Unless Japan produced evidence that steps are being taken to resolve the current spate of trade disputes by June when the next economic summit is held in Paris, "the free trade system may not be maintained," he added.

Mr Abe's warning came as the Finance Ministry released new statistics which showed that Japan's trade imbalance with the community grew to a record $10,326,000m (£5,581,000m) last year. "It will not do Japan any good if we do not respond to requests by United States and EC regarding non-tariff barriers,"

Earlier, however, today, Mr Yoshio Sakurauchi, Foreign Minister warned Western industrialized nations they will have to restructure their industries and become competitive if the hoped to reduce their huge trade deficits with Japan.

"Western nations should not be overly distracted by account ledgers on international trade but should revitalize their industries and economies under the principle of multi-lateral free trade," he said.

'Al Capone' jibe at Burton directors

By Peter Wainwright

Mrs Cynthia Israel, a Burton Group shareholder, yesterday attacked the directors of the £112m clothing chain when she told them: "You make Al Capone look like a petty shoplifter."

Here was the only voice of dissent at the annual general meeting in the City's baroque Drapers' Hall which lasted just eight minutes and was attended by around 200 shareholders.

Afterwards she said: "I was most disappointed that no-one else backed me up. I feel that the institutions don't care about shareholders and I think that shareholders should speak up".

Mrs Israel spoke against boardroom plans (blocked by pension funds and insurance companies) to help Mr Ralph Halpern, 43, chairman and chief executive, buy a £275,000 Hampstead mansion. She also hit out at share options for directors, and the £4,014 expense of twice sending out to shareholders notice of resolutions for the meeting which she wanted deducted from directors' pay. She asked whether there were any hidden perks.

Mrs Israel got no applause. This was reserved for a second shareholder who said: "Give the directors as much as they want just so long as they continue to produce the dividends". Mrs Israel retorted after the members, "I think he was a stooge."

Mr Halpern told the meeting that sales so far in the six months to the end of February were 14 per cent up. He added: "it is confidently expected that profit at the trading level for the firsft half of this financial year will exceed that achieved in the first half of last year".

Satellite link

American Telephone & Telegraph intends to use its communications satellite for radio broadcasts across the United States from the end of the year.

MARKET SUMMARY

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 568.9 up 11.2
FT Gilts 63.80 up 0.28
FT all-share 325.73 up 5.78
Bargains 20,199

Relief at Wall Street's resilience to last week's United States money supply figures overcame yesterday's gloom and with gains in every sector the FT Index closed up 11.2 at 568.9.

The only big exceptions to this were two substantial rights issues which coupled with disappointing half year profits knocked 18p off **Davy Corporation** to 154p on news of its £25m cash call.

Clyde Petroleum is looking to shareholders for £28m to finance an American acquisition and is not expected to have any trouble in raising the money, which was more than the market had expected.

ICL rose 4p to 45p on news that acceptances had been received for 95 per cent of its £32.2m rights issue launched last December.

Second line oil issues performed well as the sector returned to favour after a long period in the doldrums, with **Carless Capel** and **Candecca** putting on 6p apiece.

There was no great volume of trade in leaders but there were improvements with **Ultramar** up 15p at 445p, **Lasmo** rising 15p to 384p and **Tricentrol** up 10p at 226p.

Stores reflected hopes of tax cuts in the budget and a slight increase in consumer spending over the last quarter with **Debenhams** at 76p, 6p better and **GUS A** up 18p at 508p among the best in two way trading.

Marks and Spencer closed at 144p, up 5p the 1981/2 high, but trade was thin according to dealers.

Foods attracted speculative interest with old takeover prospect **Unigate** up 4p at 113p, whole **Huntley and Palmer** put on 4p to 114p on renewed talk that **Allied Lyons** would better the £72.6m bid made yesterday by **Rowntree. United Biscuits** added 3p to 129p in sympathy while other food shares were up 5p to 10p.

Further consideration of its figures put a further 6p on **Rank Organisation** to 195p after yesterday's 13p jump.

Meanwhile **Ferguson Industrial Holdings** more than doubled its profits in the nine months to November and the shares reflected this, close up 4p at 84p.

Brokers Penney Easton noted in a review of the equity market that some properties still relied largely on variable rate debt financing and their share price could fall significantly as interest rates rise.

But leading prperty shares including **Great Portland, MEPC** and **Land Securities** were all about 6p higher, in line with the market.

Banks gained 10p and insurances were 5p to 8p better. Ahead of tomorrow's results **Union Discount** was up 10p to 438p, but further consideration of yesterday's figures left **Mercantile House** down 13p to 445p.

After RTZ's victory in the battlwe to control **Thos W. Ward** attention saitched to **Tunnel**, up 15p to 550p in anticipation of the terms to be offered by RTZ.

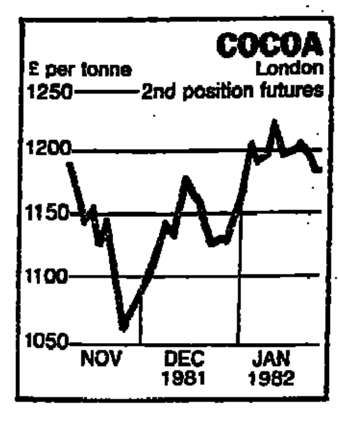
In Line with the rest of the market gilts opened up £¼ and put on a further £¼ in after trading hours on news from the American bond markets. Long dates ended the day with gains of £⅜ while shorts closed up £¼.

Equity turnover on January 25 was £142.961m (18,136 bargains).

Gareth David

COMMODITIES

● Cocoa producers and consumers will today discuss a proposal that the levy on cocoa exports be increased from one cent a pound to three cents. This implies that the International Cocoa Organization, which is meeting in London, will accept the offer of a $120m loan from Brazilian and other banks.



TODAY

Employment in production industries (November)

Overtime and shorttime working in manufacturing (November)

Stoppages due to industrial disputes (December)

Sir Michael Edwardes at Commons Industry and Trade Select Committee giving evidence on BL corporate plan.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: The Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,863.40 down 42.86

Hong kong: Exchange closed.

CURRENCIES

● The dollar met profittaking as US interest rates eased slightly

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.8705 up 160 points
Index 90.9 up 0.2
DM 4.3250
Fr. F 11.02
Yen 427

Dollar
Index 110.1 down 0.4
DM 2.3137 down 220 points

Gold
$377.75 up $5.75

MONEY MARKETS

● Firm initially, rates eased slightly in late trading. The Bank provided £430m help on a forecast shortage of £400m, extending its 13⅞ rate to Band 3 bills.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 14
3-month interbank 14¾-14 9/16

Euro-Currency rates:
3-month dollar 15-15¼
3-month DM 10 5/16-10 3/16
3-month Fr.F. 15¾-15½

Gower urges securities reform

By Lorna Bourke

Radical proposals for a complete reorganization of the investment and securities industry were put forward yesterday by Professor Laurence Gower, in a comprehesnsive preview of the entire framework of investors protection.

His conclusion that the current legislative controls are inadequate and in some areas, most notably the Stock Exchange and small investment advisors sector, virtually non-existebt, will surprise few. But his recommendations for radical reform are likely to arouse strong feelings amongst some members of he City investment community.

He is particularly critical of the Stock Exchange. "I see little prospect of effecting more needed reforms elsewhere unless the Exchange takes the lead, or of introducing comprehensive self-regulation unless the Stock Exchange collaborates. It seems obvious that there can be no comprehensive framework of regulation of securities if the all-important market for securities and a major segment of investment management and advice is divorced from it".

He acknowledges that his proposals for reform will be unworkable without the full collaboration of City institutions. If the exempted dealers in securities largely merchant banks and others remain excluded from the regulatory system. "A solution on these lines would not be feasible".

His proposals are based on the concept of self-regulation within a new statutory framework giving the Department of Trade overall control, but leaving the day-to-day policing of the industry to the self-regulatory bodies.

There would be at least four such agencies — the Stock Exchange, an extended Takeover Panel, the Unit Trust Association and a new and controversial body based on the existing Licensed Dealers Association which would cover a wide range of operators in the investment field from merchant banks down to one-man investment advisers.

It is this fourth category which is likely to meet the strongest opposition since the incidence of failures is likely to be the highest among small investment advisers and the merchant banks would inevitably have to foot the bill.

"We are going to be very chilly about that" was the immediate reaction from the Accepting Houses Committee, which sees the proposed self-regulatory body which its members would be obliged to join as only detrimental to the merchant banks. "We are not going to put our reputations on the line for the Norton Warburgs of this world."

The Stock Exchange gave an equally cool reception to the discusson paper.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman, said: "It does not at first sight make much sense to alter quite radically, well-tried and sensible means of regulating securities markets in order to deal with these problems.

But there are some activities in securities markets which need tighter regulation, most notably the management of money by people outside the stock exchange who are not subject to adequate discipline and whose clients are not protected by a guarantee fund".

The Unit Trust Association was however, glowing in its praise of professor Gower's proposals.

THE MAIN PROPOSALS

● The current Prevention of Fraud (Investment) Act should be replaced by a new Securities Act which would clearly define securities.

● It should be an offence to conduct business in securities without registration with one of the relevant bodies recognized by the Department of Trade.

● There should be four self-regulatory bodies (possibly more) including the Stock Exchange, the Takeover Panel, the Unit Trust Association and a new body incorporating licensed dealers in securities, merchant banks and investment advisers and counsellors.

● The self-regulatory bodies should be co-ordinated by the Council for the Securities Industry.

● Government supervision should be undertaken by the Department of Trade.

● Life assurance policies should be treated as securities and the anomalous distinctions between the permitted methods of marketing them removed.

● Financial and commodity futures should ideally be brought within a regulatory framework similar to that envisaged for securities. A commodity brokers registration council should be set up and given statutory recognition.

● A Pension Act is urgently needed.

Bank granted full status

Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Sir Julian Hodge's Commercial Bank of Wales has finally been granted recognition as a fully-fledged bank. It is a personal triumph for Sir Julian, the controversial Welsh financier, who began his career as a railway clerk.

A year ago the Bank of England refussed the Bommercial Bank's application because it did not have the required "high reputation and standing in the financial community" and because it did not m eet some of the quantitative criteria laid down in 1979 Banking Act. Instead, it was given the junior status of licensee depo sit taker.

Commercial Bank decided to appeal against the decision but, last October, it agreed with the Bank to withdraw its appeal to allow new evidence to be considered.

Commercial Bank, which announces preliminary results next week, had to tal assets of £66m at end-1980 and made pre-tax profits of £1.1m in that year. Granting of full recognition may hasten its appearance on the stock market. Shares are now traded under Rule 163(2) and Sir Julian has said that he intended to seek a listing

BL in talks to solve truck strike crisis

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Discussions begin today aimed at ending the widespread strikes threatening the future of British Leyland's loss-making truck and bus subsidiary.

Initially, the talks will be between management and shop stewards representing 8,400 strikers at the Leyland and Chorley plants in Lancashire but moves to set up similar meetings have been made at Bathgate, West Lothian, where 2,600 are on strike.

The all-out stoppages began last weekend in protest at BL's plans to axe 4,100 of the 12,000 jobs within its commercial vehicle organization.

Worst affected will be the Leyland plant where 1,900 will lose their jobs. Bathgate, which is to be developed as the group's primaray engine facility, is to lose 1,365 of its 3,600 workers.

Talks will concentrate upon a review of the company's business strategy and on alternative proposals from union officials for the retention of engine manufacture at Leyland.

The strikes are also threatening to halt BL's bus-making operations, which it owns jointly with Bus Manufacturers Holdings. Factories at Workington, Leeds, Lowestoft and Bristol, employing a total of 4,000, are dependent upon supplies of engines and other components from Leyland.

The dispute has compounded the problems which forced the BL board into a wide-ranging review of the commercial vehicle strategy last year and could lead to further cuts.

The commercial vehicle operations made a loss of £47m in the first half of last year and in its review of 1981, BL said the company's greatest problems and worst results lay in Leyland Group. It called for a major restructuring "to give the massive costs reductions necessary for viability."

Sir Michael Edwards, BL chairman, is likely to be questioned at length about the crisis facing the trucks operation when he appears this morning before the Commons Select Committee on Industry and Trade. On Monday Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, said he had no intention of intervening.

Despite a halving of British demand for trucks to 40,000 a year in the last two years, BL is continuing to manufacture a complete range

Claim for half the sales in hot snacks

A big bite by Golden Wonder

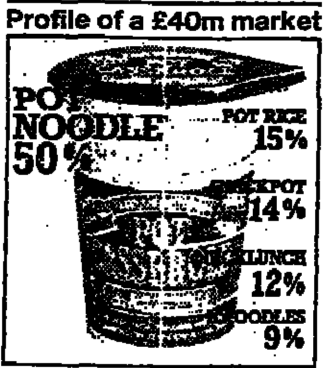
By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Golden Wonder, the Imperial Group subsidiary, may be having a tougher time in the crisps sector of the snacks market but is celebrating over those instant hot snacks that come in plastic pots like overgrown yoghurt packs. In five years this market has grown to be worth £40m a year, with a 21 per cent increase in 1981 compared with, at most, 3 per cent in crisps (£120m a year). There Golden Wonder, with a 25 per cent share, is market leader by barely 1 per cent, threatened closely by Walker's and Smith's.

Golden Wonder claims half the instant hot snacks sector through its Pot Noodles label, with its recently introduced Pot Rice now taking another 15 per cent. But it now believes it can seize up to another 15 per cent share and expand the market itself by bringing in the familiar potato.

"Some people just don't go for noodles or rice so a potato base should actually expand the market which has been showing signs of easing back and so needs a shot in the arm," Mr Mike Knapp,

Profile of a £40m market



marketing director at Golden Wonder, said. Hence next month's launch in the Granada ITV area — with the equivalent of national spend of £1m — Pot Casserole. It comes in three flavours with a traditional image — beef, lamb and chicken.

Not that there is any meat in these products. Like almost all the instant hot snack producers, Golden Wonder uses other materials like soya. Mr Knapp claims that even if re-formed meat is used the savour has to come largely from flavourings.

Golden Wonder's nearest rival is the snackpot range produced by Batchelors, the tinned food company which is part of Unilever. Snackpots' market share, 21 per cent in 1980, declined to 14 per cent last autumn, according to Independent Retail Audit (IRA).

But the six varieties of Quicklunch, produced by KP Foods (part of United Biscuits), now account for 12 per cent of the market, a rise of 1 per cent over 1980. It is Knoodles, made by Knorr (part of the Corn Prioducts Company based in the United States), which as been worst hit.

Knoodles' 18 per cent share in 1980 has been halved, according to IRA. Knorr has been the only other manufacturer to turn to potato as a base. Its Hot Pot sells in the Tyne Tees television area.

That has not stopped Mr Knapp believing that his casserole pots, backed by the heaviest advertising in the sector and selling at the average price for such snacks, will make a bigger impact.

BUSINESS NEWS/COMPANIES AND MARKET REPORTS

LLOYDS & SCOTTISH

Decline of the credit independent

The formal announcement that Lloyds & Scottish, the finance house subsidiary of Lloyds Bank, has secured control of Bowmaker for £80m marks one of the final stages in the decline of the independent finance house sector Peter Wilson-Smith writes.

There was a time when clearing banks sniffed at what they considered the downmarket operations of the finance houses but all that has changed in the 20 years or so.

The instalment credit business is now dominated by the clearing banks and when the Trustee Savings Banks won control of UKT last year, there were no other major companies left in the market until Marsh & McLennan put Bowmaker up for sale last October in the auction arranged by merchant bank S. G. Warburg.

Lloyds, although in has developed its leasing business strongly, was left behind by the other clearing banks in developiung its own in-house instalment credit capability. Snatching control of Lloyds & Scottish last March with a sharp-footed stock market operation was one big step in rectifying this and Lloyds is still keen to buy out the 39.3 per cent stake in L & S owned by Royal Bank of Scotland Group.

Now with L & S taking over Bowmaker, subject only to approval from the Office of Fair Trading, which seems to be a formality, Lloyds has an instalment credit business which ranks close to the other clearers.

L & S has nearly £1,000m of hire purchase and instalment credit receivables and Bowmaker will add a further £240m. Including leasing, the combined operation has outstandings of about £1,400m, which puts it on a par with Midland Bank's Forward Trust (on the basis of end-1980 figures) although behind Mercantile Credit, owned by Barclays and National Westminster's Lombard North Central.

In addition Bowmaker is largely corporate — about 80 per cent of its business — while L & S is about three-fifths corporate, and the rest consumer, so there will be some benefits from putting the two businesses together although there is bound to be some duplication of coverage in parts of the country.

With Bowmaker now dispose off, attention will turn to First National Finance Corporatio where rumours of a rights issue, sell-off of the profitable consumer finance division, or some other deal abound. FNFC's results are also overdue, having come out on January 8 last year.

A dog's life

What is happening in Hongkong in this the Year of the Dog, which is now being celebrated? According to the astrologers, this sign is unlikely to be helpful "to those hoping solely for commercial benefit" (Sally White writes).

Vast amounts of Hongkong money are wrapped up in property — the booming commercial centre of Hongkong has been the basis of most of the Chinese fortunes.

The government has been buying up land in the New Territories next to China, and issuing what are referred to as Letter Bs — which give the right to land being developed for new towns, or industry or other developments of a set ratio — currently 5 sq feet of agricultural land to one of development land, for time unlimited. These letters, which can be traded on, are on a variety of time bases.

These instruments are a form of option or warrant. They trade on a discount to property prices generally, but fluctuate even more widely and wildly.

At the moment the property market is not only hanging on to American interest rates (hoping for a fall), but also looking for a steer on what is going to happen to the the future of the colony. In 1997 the lease China granted to Britain for the New Territories in Hongkong expires — most are 15 years so the financial community is regarding 1982 as crucial. This, of course, may be wrong, if the banks decide to switch to 12year mortgages.



This is Hongkong's commercial centre which founded most local fortunes. Now it is the turn of the New Territories.

CLYDE PETROLEUM

Raise funds now and avoid problems later

While Clyde Petroleum was unveiling its £20.1m rights issue yesterday, posted oil prices were at their weakest for months. But this does credit to Clyde's timing: it is clear that smaller oil companies which do not raise funds now could find the going harder in a few months (Michael Prest writes).

Clyde is looking beyond its immediate needs to funding requirements over the next 18 months or two years. Just as important as the issue of one share for every one held, is the proposal that borrowing powers be almost trebled from £48m to £117m. Non-recourse borrowings are to be excluded from borrowing limits.

The issue itself is somewhat bigger than the market expected, but that can be justified in part by the value of the assets Clyde is acquiring. The 13.3 per cent net production interest in the North Sea Buchan field could be worth twice the 50m barrels conservatively estimated as the total reserves. The Cordova Buckles interests in Texas will take Clyde further into the market to which, like many small British oil companies, it is attracted.

Clyde, therefore is acquiring these interests at 15 to 20 per cent below their market value. Perhaps this is just as well. Spot oil prices have plummeted in Rotterdam over the last two weeks, and the evidence of Iraq's attempts to sell oil — for example, to Japan and probably to British Petroleum — suggests that the market is still weakening.

Once again, the oil market is in the throes of a classic conflict: the gap between posted prices and spot prices. As the gap has widened, largely because the Saudis will neither lower the market price of $34 a barrel, nor their production of 8.5m barrels a day, spot and futures market volatility has increased.

The London International Petroleum Exchange (which offers a heating oil contract,) is, therefore, handling record volumes. Oil traders all over Europe, including those in Rotterdam and along the Rhine (who viewed futures with suspicion) are heading in the market. If what they are saying is right, action must be taken to support crude oil prices.

Oil producers are acutely aware of the problem. It is wrong to suggest that the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries is on the verge of breaking up. But individual members are safeguarding their future. Suggestions that Kuwait is interested in Gulf Oil's European downstream operation indicate that some producers are behaving much like the oil companies which are supposed to be their adversaries.

INTERNATIONAL



FRANCE

The French Government is facing an increase of about Fr8,000m (£801m) in the cost of its nationalization programme under its new system for calculating compensation to shareholders. The new cost could be Fr7,000m — Fr9,000m higher taking the total to between Fr41,000m-Fr43,000m. Compensation paid out to shareholders of quoted companies and banks is likely to reach Fr35,000m from Fr28,700m. The government is also now facing pressure from shareholders of the two armament companies, Matra and Avions Marcel Dassault, for an improvement in the terms they are to receive for surrendering 51 per cent of their capital.

WEST GERMANY

West German car maker Audi NSU will invest DM1,700m (£388.1m) over the next two years, mainly for modernizing its plants in Ingolstadt and Neckarsulm. The Volkswagenwerk subsidiary said part of the amount had already been invested in a new paintshop. Audi anticipates that 1981 profit would not differ considerably from DM70.4m earnings the company achieved in 1980.

UNITED STATES

Sales of United States built cars fell to their lowest level in mid-January since 1961, the five national car makers reported yesterday. They sold 129,794 cars, off 15.8 per cent on a daily rate basis, from 137,000 in the same period in 1981.

● Exxon net profits last year rose from marginally higher last year from $5,560m (£2,957.4m) to $5,565m after a fall in fourth-quarter earnings from $1,340m to $1,065m.

● U.S. Steel's fourth-quarter earnings dropped from $190m (£101m) to $102m on sales of $3,300m.

JAPAN

An official Japanese delegation will visit the United States and Western Europe, including Britain, next month to study their energy management systems and explore the possibility of international cooperation to cope with energy crisis.

● A weak domestic market and restrictions on exports to the United States, Canada and Western Europe held Japan's car production to 11.18 million units in 1981, up only 1.2 per cent from the previous year, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association said yesterday.

IRAN

Iran has offered Japan a loan of $541m (£287m) to complete the joint Iran-Japan petrochemical complex at Bandar Khomeini, according to Opecna, the Opec news agency based in Vienna.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Japanese Toyota company, Ford and Renault were the only car manufacturers to boost its sales in South Africa last year, but they failed to knock Volkswagen off the top of the league.

A total of 453,542 cars and commercial vehicles were sold in 1981. Car sales rose over the year by 8.8 per cent to 301,528, while commercial vehicles sales were up 18.75 per cent to 152,014 units.

DAVY CORPORATION

£25m cash call to cut borrowings

Britain's engineering and construction giant, Davy Corporation, surprised the market yesterday with a £25m rights issue to steady its long-term finances.

The move is aimed to reduce Davy's year-end borrowings of £57m and gearing ratio of 63 per cent down to 27 per cent and so provide flexibility for expansion. Although Davy is not short of cash — it has £73m on deposits — much of this is needed to cover the long gestation periods while tendering for contracts. Davy last raised money in 1975 with a £4.7m issue and has since funded business internally.

The call, coming with disappointing half-year figures, took the City by surprise but was not seen, as may have been expected, as a defensive strike against last year's abortive £143m bid from the Texan-based Enserch Corporation. Nevertheless the shares, which fell 17p to 155p, are still a good level above the 140p a share issue price. The terms are one new share for every four.

Shares in A. Monk, where Davy holds 8 per cent, however, gained 4p to 62p on bid hopes.

Davy, now among the top six engineering contractors in the world, fell short of market forecasts with pretax profits of £6.6m in the six months to September against £6m. The market had looked for between £7m and £8m so full year profits have been revised down by £2m to some £20m. Total sales increased £65m to £388m.

BENJAMIN PRIEST

More losses

Losses continue at Benjamin Priest & Son (Holdings), the West-Midlands based engineers, but there are signs of light at the end of the tunnel.

As forecast at the last annual meeting, the losses have been reduced at the pretax level to £360,000. This compares with total losses last year of £1.5m and a profit for the corresponding period of £40,000.

Much of the reduction, according to Mr Charles Wardle, chairman, has stemmed from last year's reorganisation resulting in the loss of 260 jobs from a workforce of 2,460. the improvement has continued into the second half, Mr Wardle adds, with a small profit reported from October to December.

However, he remains cautious about the possibility of a retun to the black for the full year with the recent spate of bad weather affecting orders.



Mr Charles Wardle, of Benjamin Priest & Son

As a result the board has been forced to cut the interim dividend which last year stood at 2.42p gross, and shareholders must wait until the full year before any decision is taken as to whether the final payment can be made.

Against all this, demand remains dull with sales falling from £22m to £19m and, as yet, there are no signs of an improvement with the recession still making itself felt.

MACARTHYS

Cheerless

The intense competition in the pharmaceutical industry shows little sign of abating and the downturn in profits announced yesterday at Macarthys Pharmaceuticals, has come as no surprise to most observers.

Pre-tax profits for the six months to October 31 were down from £2.3m to £1.9m despite an increase in sales from £89.2m to £99.7m. The board has held the interim dividend at 2.857p gross.

Much of the profits shortfall has stemmed from the pharmaceutical distribution where in spite of an 11 per cent increase in sales, profits fell from £1.9m to £1.3m amid further intense competition.

Elsewhere, pharmaceutical wholesaling continues to mark time with margins again under pressure. The board expects little improvement in this sector during the remainder of the year. A small downturn is also reported in the veterinary side where profits slipped from £196,000 to £193,000. But there has been a balanced and improved performance in the surgical and pharmaceutical manufacturing sectors

INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES

Weyerhaeuser, which has reported a 32 per cent decline in 1981 per share operating earnings, expects several more months of unfavourable domestic markets. The company's operating earnings deteriorated through 1981, with the pace increasing late in the year. The timing of a housing recovery depends on a decline in long-term interest rates, and of resumption of growth in pulp, paper and packaging demand depends on when the general economy recovers. The company said that its cash flow from operations decreased by 17 per cent in 1981 to $673.7m (£356.4m).

American Express's board has approved a plan to issue one five-year stock purchase warrant for each 100 shares held and cash will be given in lieu of fractional warrants. The warrants will be issued to shareholders of record on February 11. Application for listing of the warrants will be made with the American Stock Exchange.

Nixdorf Computer should pay an unchanged dividend of Dm6 per share in 1981 after turnover rose 24 per cent to Dm1,930m (£448.8). The West German computer company did not comment on 1981 earnings

WALL STREET

New York, Jan 26.— Concern about President Reagna's State of the Union speech later tonight ended a mild uptrend and stocks finished the day narrowly lower.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average rose 3.90 points in morning trading but then lost momentum in the afternoon and finished 1.24 down, at 841.51.

Declines led advances by around 750 to 680 and volume widened to some 45 million shares from 43.17 million yesterday.

	Jan 26	Jan 25		Jan 26	Jan 25		Jan 26	Jan 25
Allied Chem	39½	39½	Fst Nat Boston	41⅞	42	Proctor Gamble	83¾	83½
Allied Stores	26	26¼	Fst Penn Corp	2¼	2¼	Pub Ser El & Gas	18¼	18
Allis Chalmers	14	14¼	Ford	17½	17⅞	Raytheon	34⅝	34½
Alcoa	22¾	23¼	GAF Corp	12⅝	13	RCA Corp	17	16⅝
Amax Inc	35½	36¼	Gen Dynamics	22	22¼	Republic Steel	22	22
Amerada Hess	20¼	20⅝	Gen Electric	58½	58⅞	Reynolds Ind	45	45
Am Airlines	9¾	9¾	Gen Foods	29½	29⅝	Reynolds Metal	20¼	21
Am Brands	37½	36⅞	Gen Mills	33⅝	33⅝	Rockwell Int	30⅝	30⅞
Am Broadcast	30¾	30⅝	Gen Motors	37½	38¼	Royal Dutch	32⅝	32¼
Am Can	32¼	32⅝	Gen Pub Util NY	6¼	6⅝	Safeways	29½	29½
Am Cyanamid	25⅜	25¼	Gen Tel Elec	30⅝	30⅝	St Regis Paper	27⅞	27⅝
Am Elec Power	16⅝	16⅝	Gen Tire	19	19¼	Santa Fe Ind	18½	17
Am Home	34½	34⅝	Genesco	5⅛	5⅛	SCM	20¼	20⅝
Am Motors	2½	2½	Georgia Pacific	17½	17⅝	Schlumberger	48⅝	49¼
Am Nat Res	33⅝	33⅝	Getty Oil	58	58¼	Scott Paper	16	16
Am Standard	25½	25⅝	Gillette	30⅝	31½	Seagram	51⅛	52⅜
Am Telephone	58½	58⅝	Goodrich	20	20⅛	Sears Roebuck	16⅛	16⅝
AMF Inc	22⅝	22⅞	Goodyear	18¼	18⅝	Shell Oil	36⅝	36½
Armco Steel	22¼	22⅝	Gould Inc	20½	21	Shell Trans	28½	27½
Asarco	23⅝	24½	Grace	43⅝	42⅞	Signal Co	26	26⅝
Ashland Oil	26⅝	26⅝	Gt Atlic & Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	Singer	12⅛	11⅞
Atlntic Richfield	41½	41½	Greyhound	14½	14½	Sony	16⅝	16½
Avco	17	17	Grumman Corp	25⅞	25¼	Sth Cal Edison	35½	35½
Avon Products	29½	29½	Gulf Oil	30¼	30⅝	Southern Pacific	36¼	35⅝
Bankers Tst NY	30¾	30⅝	Gulf & West	16⅝	16⅝	Southern Rly	87¼	87
Bank of America	18	18	Heinz H. J.	29¼	28	Sperry Corp	32¼	32¼
Bank of NY	39⅞	39⅝	Hercules	20	20	Std Oil Califnia	36⅝	35⅝
Beatrice Foods	17⅛	17	Honeywell	68⅝	69½	Std Oil Indiana	44⅞	45⅝
Bendix	53⅞	54⅝	IC Inds	31⅛	31⅛	Std Oil Ohio	34⅛	35½
Bethlehem Steel	21⅛	21⅛	Ingersoll	50½	51¼	Sterling Drug	23⅛	22½
Boeing	20⅝	20⅝	Inland Steel	22½	22⅝	Stevens J. P.	14⅝	14½
Boise Cascade	30½	30½	IBM	61⅞	62⅛	Sunbeam Corp	27⅞	27⅝
Borden	28	28	Int Harvester	7⅛	7⅛	Sun Comp	36⅝	37⅛
Borg Warner	23¼	23⅝	INCO	12¾	13	Teledyne	130¼	131
Bristol Myers	53⅝	52½	Int Paper	36	35½	Tenneco	30¼	30
BP	22½	22¼	Int Tel Tel	28⅝	28½	Texaco	30⅞	30½
Burlington Ind	20¼	20	Irving Bank	48	44⅛	Texas East Corp	49½	49⅝
Burlington Nthn	49½	50¼	Jewel Co	32	32⅛	Texas Inst	77⅝	76⅛
Burroughs	31⅞	31⅛	Jim Walter	18⅝	18½	Texas Utilities	20¼	19⅞
Campbell Soup	34¼	34¼	Johnson & John	36½	37	Textron	24⅝	24¼
Canadian Pacific	30⅝	30¾	Kaiser Alumin	14⅛	15	TWA	14⅝	14⅛
Caterpillar	48	48¼	Kerr McGee	37	36½	Travelers Corp	45⅝	45¼
Celanese	52¼	52¼	Kimberly Clark	62⅛	62⅜	TRW Inc	50⅞	51¼
Central Soya	11⅝	11⅝	K Mart	15¾	15⅞	UAL Inc	15½	15½
Chase Manhat	35⅝	36¼	Kroger	24⅝	25	Union Carbide	45¼	45⅝
Chem Bank NY	47	47½	L.T.V. Corp	13⅞	13⅞	Union Oil Calif	32⅞	32⅞
Chrysler	4⅛	4⅛	Litton	51	51½	Un Pacific Corp	44¼	45⅝
Citicorp	23⅞	24⅛	Lockheed	45⅞	46⅞	Uniroyal	6⅝	6⅝
Cities Service	36¼	37½	Lucky Stores	12¾	12¾	United Brands	10⅝	10⅝
Clark Equip	27⅝	27½	Manuf Hanover	32¾	32¾	US Industries	8⅞	8¾
Coca Cola	31⅛	30⅞	Manville Cp	15	14¾	US Steel	34⅛	25¼
Colgate	16⅝	16⅝	Mapco	29⅞	30¼	Utd Technol	37⅞	37⅛
CBS	42	42⅝	Marathon Oil	71⅞	72⅞	Wachovia	29½	29¼
Columbia Gas	30½	30¼	Marine Midland	22¾	22⅞	Warner Lambert	21⅛	21⅛
Combustion Eng	32¼	31¾	Martin Marietta	30¼	30⅝	Wells Fargo	25¼	25⅝
Comwlth Edison	19⅝	19⅝	McDonnell	29¼	29½	Westnghse Elec	23½	23¼
Cons Edison	37½	32¾	Mead	21⅛	21½	Weyerhauser	25¼	25⅝
Cons Foods	30½	30	Merck	82⅛	81⅝	Whirlpool	24¼	24½
Cons Power	16½	16⅝	Minnesota Mng	54½	54½	Woolworth	17⅝	17⅝
Continental Grp	30¾	30⅝	Mobil Oil	23	23	Xerox Corp	39⅝	39¾
Control Data	32½	32½	Monsanto	64⅛	65½	Zenith	10½	10½
Corning Glass	47⅞	47½	Morgan J. P.	53⅝	53¼			
CPC Intnl	37	37¼	Motorola	54⅝	54			
Crane	30½	30	NCR Corp	40⅝	40½			
Crocker Int	28	27⅞	NL Industries	31⅛	31			
Crown Zeller	25	24⅞	Nabisco	30½	30⅝			
Dart & Kraft	50	49⅞	Nat Distillers	21	22⅛			
Deere	33⅝	33⅝	Nat Med Ent	15⅜	15½			
Delta Air	22⅝	23¼	Nat Steel	22¾	23			
Detroit Edison	11¼	11¼	Norfolk West	48⅝	47⅞			
Disney	48	47⅞	NW Bancorp	23½	23⅝			
Dow Chemical	23⅝	23¼	Norton Simon	19	19¼			
Dresser Ind	26⅝	27	Occidental Pet	21⅞	22			
Duke Power	21¼	21½	Ogden	23½	23⅝			
Du Pont	35½	35⅝	Olin Corp	20	20⅝			
Eastern Air	5	5⅛	Owens-Illinois	27	27⅛			
Eastman Kodak	70⅝	71	Pacific Gas Elec	20¼	20⅝			
Eaton Corp	28¼	28⅝	Pan Am	2⅞	2⅞			
El Paso Nat Gas	26⅜	26¼	Penney J. C.	28¼	28¼			
Equitable Life	9⅞	9⅞	Pennzoil	37½	38⅝			
Esmark	47½	47⅞	Pepsico	34⅝	34⅞			
Evans P. D.	14⅞	15	Pfizer	53⅝	53			
Exxon Corp	30	29⅞	Phelps Dodge	31⅛	32¼			
Fed Dept Stores	35½	35¼	Philip Morris	47½	47⅞			
Firestone	12½	12½	Phillips Petrol	38⅝	39			
Fst Chicago	17	17½	Polaroid	20	19¼			
Fst Intrst Bncp	31⅛	33¼	PPG Ind	32	32¼			

Canadian Prices

	Jan 26	Jan 25
Abitibi	20½	20¼
Alcan Alumin	22¾	22⅝
Algoma Steel	41	42½
Bell Telephone	17¾	17⅞
Cominco	49	48
Cons Bathurst	17½	17⅝
Gulf Oil	13½	13⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	11	11
Hudson Bay Min	23¼	22¾
Hudson Bay Oil	48½	48½
Imasco	38⅝	38⅝
Imperial Oil	21¼	21½
Int Pipe	14⅛	14⅝
Mass.-Fergsn	2¼	2½
Royal Trust	14⅝	14⅝
Seagram	61¼	62⅝
Steel Co	28⅝	28⅝
Thomson N 'A'	22½	22½
Walker Hiram	18¼	18¾
WCT	12	12

● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded y Unquoted.

LATEST RESULTS

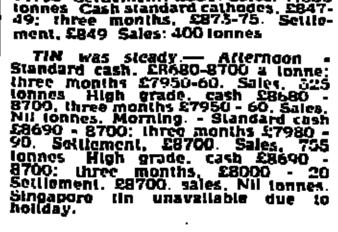
Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Atlantic Assets (I)	—(—)	0.23(0.23)	0.07(0.05)	—(—)	—	—(0.5a)
S. C. Banks (I)	35.4(32.09)	0.89(0.69)	19.1(14.8)	2.25(2)	8/4	—(6.25)
Davy Corp (I)	388.2(323)	6.59(6.06)	4.8(4.8)	2.2(2)	7/4	7.37(6.7)
Ferguson Ind (c)	83.6(61.4)	2.84(1.36)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(5.5)
Macarthys Phar (I)	99.7(89.2)	1.9(2.3)	10(12)	2(2)	6/4	—(7.0)
B. Priest (I)	18.8(21.8)	0.36b(0.04)	2.13b(0.24)	—(1.69)	—	—(2.3)
Wm Sommerville (I)	2.26(1.78)	0.046(0.043b)	3.3(3.4b)	0.55(0.55)	—	—(1.1)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Adjusted for scrip issue, b=Loss: c=For nine months.



COMMODITIES

COPPER was steadier — Afternoon - Higher grade cash, £858-59, three months £883 50-84.00 Sales: 4,700 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £852-54 three months, £878-80; Sales Nil tonnes. Morning. - Higher grade cash, £850-51: three months £876 50-77.00 Settlement, £851. Sales: 7,850 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £847-49: three months, £873-75. Settlement, £849 Sales: 400 tonnes



TIN was steady.— Afternoon - Standard cash, £8680-8700 a tonne: three months £7950-60. Sales, 325 tonnes. High grade, cash £8680 - 8700, three months £7950 - 60. Sales, Nil tonnes. Morning. - Standard cash £8690 - 8700: three months £7980 - 90. Settlement, £8700. Sales, 755 tonnes. High grade, cash £8690 - 8700: three months, £8000 - 20 Settlement. £8700. sales, Nil tonnes. Singapore tin unavailable due to holiday.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 420 45p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 779.10c); three months 434.55p (807.70c): six months, 449 50p (839.70c); one year 477p (895.10c). London Metal Exchange —Afternoon —Cash 434 25p; three months 438.5—39 0p. Sales. 41 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning. —Cash, 422—23p; three months, 436—37 Settlement. 423p. Sales, 25 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady.—Afternoon. —Cash, £599—601 per tonne; three months £623—24 Sales, 19,725 tonnes. Morning —Cash £601—602; three months £624 50—25 50. Settlement. £602. Sales, 4,200 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £193.95 ($362.50) a troy ounce.

NICKEL was barely steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £3066-75 per tonne; three months £3115-20. Sales, 180 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £3075-80; three months £3115-20. Settlement, £3080. Sales, 666 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—March, 51.50-52.50; April, 52-53; April-June, 53.20-53.50; July-Sep, 56.40-56.50; Oct-Dec, 59.60-59.70; Jan-March, 62.80-62.90; April-June, 65.70-65.80; July-Sep, 68.60-68.80; Oct-Dec, 71.70-71.90; Sales: One at five tonnes; 121 at 15 tonnes.

SUGAR.— The London daily price of "raws" was £2 higher at £176; the "whites" price was £1 higher at £181. Futures (£ per tonne): Mar 178.25-178 50; May 187.80-180.00; Aug 182 55-182.75; Oct 186.20-186.25; Jan 187.10-188 50; Mar 192.30-192 75; May 193-195. Sales: 4,255 lots. ISA prices (Jan 25): daily 13.44c; 15-day average 13 77c.

COFFEE:-ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne): Jan 1,149-1,150; Mar 1,162-1,163; May 1,128-1,129; July 1,113-1,114; Sept 1,105-1,106; Nov 1,095-1,097; Jan 1,085-1,090; Jan 1,085-1,090. Sales: 3,067 lots including 27 options

COCOA (£ per metric ton):- Mar 1,200-1,201; May 1,180-1,181; July 1,191-1,192; Sept 1,199-1,200; Dec 1,213-1,214; Mar 1,224-1,225; May 1,229-1,235. Sales: 3,589 lots. ICCO prices daily (Jan 25) 99.11c; indicator price (Jan 26) 5-day average 99.64c. (US cents per lb)

LEAD was firmer — Afternoon. — Cash, £358-59 per tonne; three months, £368-69. Sales, 5,700 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £356-56.50; three months, £366-67. Settlement, £356-50. Sales, 6,300 tonnes.

ZINC was steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £444-46 per tonne; three months, £453.50-54.00. Sales, 6,725 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £444-44.50; three months, £453-53.50. Settlement, £444.50. Sales, 5,550 tonnes.

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Taxed
121	100	ABI Hldgs 10% CULS	121	—	10.0	8.3	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	69	—	4.7	6.8	11.0	15.2
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	4.5
203	187	Bardon Hill	203	—	9.7	4.8	9.3	12.0
104	82	Deborah Services	82	—	6.0	7.3	4.1	7.7
129	97	Frank Horsell	129	—	6.4	5.0	11.6	23.9
76	39	Frederick Parker	76	—	1.7	2.2	33.0	—
78	46	George Blair	49	—	—	—	—	—
102	93	IPC	94	—	7.3	7.8	6.8	10.2
105	100	Isis Conv Pref	105	—	15.7	15.0	—	—
113	95	Jackson Group	95	—	7.0	7.4	3.0	6.7
130	108	James Burrough	113	—	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4
334	250	Robert Jenkins	253	—	31.3	12.4	3.5	8.9
59	51	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9
222	167	Torday & Carlisle	167	—	10.7	6.4	5.4	9.3
15	10	Twinlock Ord	13	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	75	—	15.0	20.0	—	—
44	27	Unilock Holdings	27	—	3.0	11.1	4.8	8.2
103	75	Walter Alexander	75	—	6.4	8.5	4.5	6.7
263	212	W. S. Yeates	216	—	13.1	6.1	4.1	8.2

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds.	14%
C. Hoare & Co	*14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
Nat Westminster	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 12%, up to £50,000 12¼%, over £50,000 13¼%.

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Sir Max and the Savoy

When the reticent millionaire hotelier Sir Max Joseph (below) made a rare public appearance yesterday he gave a revealing tip about his rival, Sir Charles Forte.




Sir Max and Lady Joseph yesterday.

Sir Max is chairman of the hotels and brewing group, Grand Metropolitan, but yesterday he was concentrating on the much smaller Norfolk Capital Hotels, of which he is chairman and stepson Peter Eyles is managing director.

Sir Max and Lady Eileen Joseph attended the opening of Norfolk Capital's Old Poodle Dog restaurant in Sloane Square.

Of Norfolk Capital, Sir Max told me: "I'm looking to sell some hotels, upgrade others and perhaps buy some more".

One he is not after, I gather, is the Savoy — but Sir Max tells me Sir Charles Forte, of Trust House Forte, would like another wrestle with Sir Hugh Wontner for control of the Savoy Group, probably this June.

"And I think he will win", says Sir Max of Sir Charles. "He deserves to".

Lady Joseph advised on the decor of the restaurant — which is aimed at Chelsea's lady shoppers. She has a restaurant of her own in Mayfair, the Snooty Fox, and she tells me she is annoyed with Whitbread chairman Charles Tidbury for planning to open a chain of pub-restaurants of the same name".

● *Our stories of the Great Snow are now just a memory, but how about this one from Canada. Two men have just hitchhiked almost 150 miles through the frozen Ontario countryside from Windsor, to a court in Woodstock, to face charges of attempted robbery. The case was adjourned because of bad weather, so they hitchhiked back again.*

Mrs Cohen's two-year hitch

Civil servant Janet Cohen (below) is strengthening her already considerable links with the private sector by taking up a two-year stint as an assistant director in the



corporate finance department of merchant bankers Charterhouse Japhet.

Mrs Cohen, a solicitor, has been seconded to the bank from the Department of Industry, where she is an assistant secretary. At the DoI she has recently been involved in the restructuring of the private steel sector and in the new £22m assistance to steel castings firms.

She would like to gen up on takeovers and mergers at CJ. Her closest links with the private sector is with husband Jim, a director of GEC Transportation.

Ross Davies

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Timothy W. N. Guinness has been appointed executive director responsible for all aspects of the **Guinness Mahon** banking group's investment management activities. He was previously a director in the corporate finance division. He succeeds Sir David Hill-Wood who has now assumed a wider business development role within Guinness Mahon

Sir Guy Fison has succeeded Mr David Rutherford as chairman of the **Wine Development Board**; and Mr Philip Wetz is the new deputy chairman in place of Mr Gilbert Aikens.

Lord Vaizey has been appointed a non-executive director of **London & Scottish Marine Oil.**

Mr E. Wynn Owen has been re-elected chairman of **The Life Offices' Association.** Mr M.H. Field has been re-elected deputy chairman.

Mr Bruce T. Smith has been appointed as a non-executive director of **Royal Trust Company of Canada.** Mr R.H.M. Lindesay has been appointed alternate director for Mr P.T. Gunton on the board of **Harrisons Malaysian Estates.**

Melvyn Westlake examines some disturbing parallels with "the Thirties"

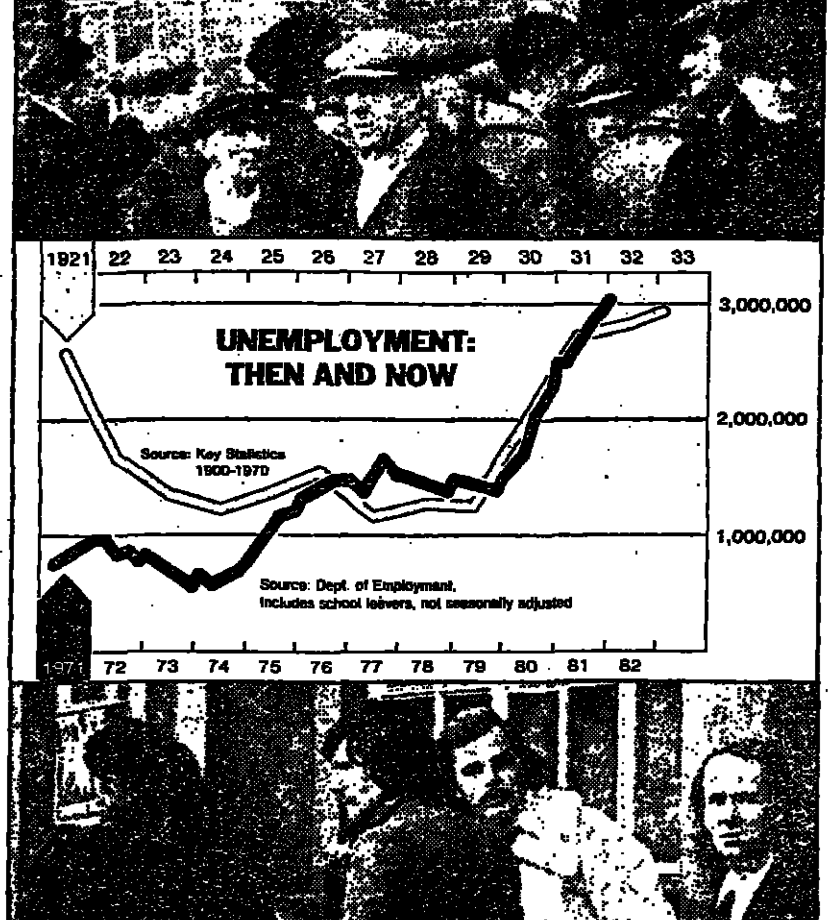
Unemployment: 3 million and rising with no end in sight

Mass unemployment should never be allowed to occur again, it was said after the tragedy of the inter-war years. The famous White Paper on employment policy, published in 1944 said: "the Government accept as one of their primary aims and responsibilities the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment after the war." Yet today, with the level of jobless more than three million, there are more people registered out of work than ever.

Most medium-term forecasts are predicting that the jobless total will remain more than three million until at least the mid-1980s — which is as far as projections often go — or even the 1990s. The more pessimistic see the number without work rising above four million.

It begins to look as if the years of virtually full employment in the 1950s and the 1960s were an aberration rather than a new dawn. A gentle upward drift in the level of unemployment was evident in the later 1960s. The trend accelerated in the 1970s, with the jobless total exceeding one million in 1975 for the first time in post-war history. It then surged to more than two million in 1980. In the lifetime of the present Government, unemployment has more than doubled.

Britain is not alone in seeing dole queues lengthen. Total unemployment in the West is pushing up towards 30 million. In the United States, unemployment is within a whisker of a post-war record. There are now more jobless in Germany than at any time since the early 1950s and the number has doubled in twelve months.



However as a percentage of the labour force, Britain's jobless rate is one of the highest among the major industrialized nations. It is 12.5 per cent — or one eighth of the labour force. This relative performance echoes the situation during the inter-war period. The united Kingdom did not enjoy the kind of boom experienced by other countries in the 1920s and unemployment here was almost continuously above 10 per cent from 1921 to 1939, reaching a peak of 22 per cent — just under three million — in the winter of 1932-33.

But during the worst of the slump, the United Kingdom fared slightly *better* than elsewhere. It is estimated that 30 million people were out of a job in the main industrialized nations and one worker in four was without a job in the United States and Germany.

The statistics for the period are, of course, imperfect and far less comprehensive than those today. In the United Kingdom they were usually based on insured workers and excluded categories such as the self-emmployed, agricultural workers and married women. The figures for the inter-war years, therefore, understate the extent of unemployment.

The lack of work in those days was much more of a regional problem than it is today. In the 1920s, unemployment most acutely affected the areas dependent upon the declining export industries — coalmining, textiles, iron and steel, and shipbuilding. Before 1914, these provided three-quarters of the country's exports and employed a quarter of the working population. After the First World War, the industries contracted sharply in the face of declining world trade, an over-valued currency and competition from rival industrial nations.

Although all regions were affected in the trough of the depression, by the middle 1930s unemployment had reverted to the pattern of the previous decade. The disparity between the unemployment rates of the more prosperous southern half of the country and the regions of the west and north was very marked. The percentage of the labour force without work in the worst hit regions of Wales, Scotland, Northern England and Northern Ireland was two to four times greater than in London and the South East in the middle 1930s.

In Jarrow, Maryport, Merthyr and Motherwell, the level of unemployment was, respectively, 68, 57, 62 and 37 per cent. By contrast, in Coventry, Oxford, Luton and St Albans, unemployment ranged between 4 and 8 per cent (figures quoted by Stevenson and Cook in their publication *The Slump*).

The regional pattern of unemployment today bears *some* resemblance to that earlier period. Again, it is Wales, Scotland and the North that are amongst the regions worst hit. But the gap between them and the South East is a lot smaller. That most affluent part of the country has seen unemployment rise from one-in-50 in the mid-1970s, to one-in-12. Apart from Northern Ireland, no region has more than one-in-seven of its workers idle, although the rate is much higher in some inner cities.

The relative decline of the once-prosperous West Midlands is the most striking consequence of today's recession. Once the home of many of the new industries that flowered in the boom years, the region is experiencing some of the highest unemployment in the country as its manufacturing industry contracts and jobs are wiped out.

Employment in manufacturing has fallen by nearly a fifth in the country as a whole during the last three years. The biggest decline has been in mechanical engineering, metal manufacture and textiles. Outside of manufacturing, the construction industry has taken the brunt of the recession.

The relative share of manufacturing employment has been declining steadily since the 1950s. One big change, however, is that now there is no room in the service industries or on the Government payroll for those who lose their jobs in manufacturing.

In the 1970s, employment in the government sector rose by about 900,000. Employment in the service industries also showed substantial growth. In 1980 and 1981, jobs in these sectors were also disappearing.

At the same time that employment has been contracting the labour force has been growing, as children born during the baby boom of the 1960s reach working age. A similar situation occurred in the 1930s. An expanding workforce was a major reason that unemployment remained high for so long during that earlier period.

The economic arguments, too, have not changed much during the last half century. One body of economists believe that today's recession is the result of an insufficient demand for the goods that the economy is capable of producing. Because of worries about the balance of payments or inflation, British governments have been unable or unwilling to boost demand to a level which would ensure that most people could get a job. The problem has been made much more acute by the rise in the price of oil. This has reduced growth throughout much of the world.

As Britain has oil of its own, it is not the direct effects of the price increase that have hurt us so much as the indirect effects, through the fall in income growth elsewhere.

Governments in the West have generally been more concerned about the inflationary consequences of the oil price rise than about the impact on economic activity. They have responded by adopting tough monetary and budgetary policies that have depressed output still further. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, these policies have a much more depressing effect than the 1979-80 oil price rise.

This is happening at a time when the labour force is rising in most industrial countries. According to one estimate, the recorded labour force of the European Community rose by five million between 1973 and 1981. A further three million people are expected to be looking for jobs by 1985.

The idea that the recession is largely the result of insufficient demand is rejected by some economists who attribute the causes to problems on the supply side of the economy. It is said that *monopoly* wage bargaining has pushed wages too high and priced workers out of jobs. It is also argued that the various benefits paid to the unemployed are too generous and consequently remove the incentive to look for work.

Government intervention and the expanding public sector are also said to have damaged private enterprise, impaired efficient markets and reduced underlying growth potential.

These arguments are essentially the same as those put forward in the 1930s — but in a modern guise. Then, as now, Britain had suffered greatly from an over-valued exchange rate. The Treasury held firm, during the inter-war period, to the contention that all unemployment was caused by excessively high wage rates. Confronted by calls from Keynes and others for more Government spending, Treasury mandarins insisted that such spending was in itself destructive of underlying economic resources.

But it is not just the misery of mass unemployment in the inter-war years that still haunt us today. There is another legacy — that of industrial conflict, restrictive trade union practices and demarcation disputes. Many of the industrial practices so deplored today, originated half a century ago in attempts by workers to share the available work. Much of the bitterness that now surrounds labour relations derives from the folk memories of past battles when unemployment was high and wages were forced down. The divisive "them" and "us" attitudes prevalent in industry became deeply embedded in the 1930s - the "Devil's Decade".

The great danger is that a return to mass unemployment could bequeath a similar legacy for the next 50 years.

Timetable for life at the top

"Desk? Why do I need a desk?" asks Sir John Clark, the chairman of Plessey, from a deep, comfortable armchair in his Millbank office. From the *right*-hand pocket of his jacket he produces a daily scribbling card, and from the left a bespoke pocket book.

"The paperwork should be entirely flexible. A slave to paperwork is a slave to detail. What papers there are stay on my secretary's desk until they are ready for filing. And we use a signing book. So what do I want a desk for?"

On the left of the hexagonal Lutyens desk in the office of BP chairman Peter Walters is a pile of papers and folders. Memos and letters are scattered over the blotter. Some of the reading matter in that pile, admits Walters, will go unread. There simply won't be time.

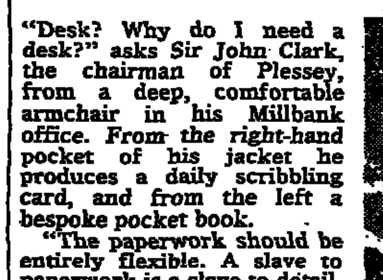
The idea of a personal assistant is firmly rejected. "Putting an intermediary between a chairman and his executives can leave you open to dangerous misinterpretation," says Walters.

Christopher Hogg, chairman of Courtaulds, agrees: "Unless you can make a PA's function absolutely clear, you create more work, not less."

Of the three industry chiefs, Hogg who is 45, is the first to arrive at the office. By the time Peter Walters has settled down to his chauffeur's *Daily Mail* for the short ride from home to Britannic House, Hogg has already parked his bicycle, shed his weather-proofs, scanned *The Financial Times* and spent half an hour reflecting on the previous day's business. "Cycling," says Hogg, "is one way of keeping in touch with the outside world: one can too easily become cosseted by chauffeurs and secretaries."

Sir John Clark, who is up at 6.30am organizing the family takes *his* exercise on foot — but cheats a little. His chauffeur drops him at the day's chosen starting point and picks him up further on.

Walters begins his Monday mornings in company with his six managing directors.



Hogg: in by bike Clark: needs no desk Walters: reads chauffeur's newspaper.

The meeting is divided into three parts: the first for formal presentations; the second for a round-table report on the previous week; the third for social, personnel and personal matters. The meeting works to a strict time limit, although the second period is given greater elasticity.

Plessey's key meetings tend to be more loosely structured and to start in the afternoon rather than the morning, lasting until the early evening if necessary. "I hate agenda items," says Sir John, "and it is a mistake to take big decisions under pressure of time."

It was also a mistake to become a "professional" director with a seat on boards here, there and everywhere. "You can only do that at the expense of your own business." Sir John holds just one directorship — with the Banque Nationale de Paris. He sits on the Defence Industries Council and is vice-president of the Engineering Employers' Federation.

Christopher Hogg is even more single-minded: his time belongs exclusively to Courtaulds. He understands the argument that outside experience can be useful, but *maintains* that there are barely enough hours in the day to run his own show let alone get involved in other peoples'.

Like Sir John, Walters has just one external board commitment as a non-executive director of NatWest Bank. But he is on the General Council of British Shipping; is vice-president of the Institute of Manpower Studies, and a member of the National Institute for Economic and Social Research.

AT WORK: CHAIRMAN'S DAY

By Robin Laurance

Sir John and Hogg are reluctant to accept speaking engagements — Sir John likes to be in bed soon after News at Ten, and Hogg makes an exception if the subject is one which he happens to want to focus his mind on. Walters is generous with his evenings but there are certain criteria to be met before he accepts. "And I draw the line at attending more than three functions in a row."

Walters also draws a line at the number of people to have direct access to his office. They number about 20 and include main board directors, and the managers of public affairs and government relations. In contrast, Christopher Hogg runs an open house. But since it is he who tends to wander into other people's offices — picking up, he says, a lot of useful things on the way — access is not an issue.

At Plessey, it is free access for all — in principle. In practice, the chief executive office (CEO) — moved from Ilford to Millbank to be closer to customers as well as the City and Fleet Street — has a relatively small complement anyway. Even so Sir John, too, claims to have valuable corridor conversations and requires whoever he meets to deposit a brief summary of their conversation with his secretary for filing.

Lunch is very much part of the working day. Going out to lunch, says Sir John, is too time-consuming; having people in to lunch is a business necessity — and not infrequently a pleasure, even though being on a permanent diet is purgatory. His guests are mostly customers, and he expects to entertain two or three times a week. Walters entertains with about the same frequency but tends to have a slightly broader cross-section of guests. On days when there are no visitors he has lunch on a tray at his desk.

Christopher Hogg, however, is not at all in favour of the great English lunch: for him, it's business dinners. Lunch at the office offers an opportunity for general and relaxed discussion with senior staff.

Neither Walters nor Sir John takes day-to-day responsibility for their companies. Hogg very definitely does. He is out of the office only one day in the week — never more if he can help it. "My absence would hold things up", he says. Overseas trips are kept short. If a day in the United States is all that is needed, that is how long he stays.

"There is no substitute for being here on the spot. It is not my job to visit the troops.

Peter Walters, at 50 BP's yougest ever chairman, has been in charge for less than four months and is still making up his mind about visiting the troops. He thinks it is probably not his job to go out of his way to be "seen" or to become anything of a public figure,

Sir John is out and about as much as time allows. "Too many industrialists get bogged down with personnel matters or accounting. What they tend to forget is that the business of making profit is product." So he calls regularly at the company's research laboratories and visits the main manufacturing sites at least twice a year.

Some of the time he has lost by travelling around the country has been won back through restructuring the company's management system. "Since the CEO has been in existence, I have had more time to think," said Sir John.

That thought tends to come to fruition rather early in the morning which, he says, is a damn nuisance. "I had two ideas two nights running at 4.17 am."

Sir John, who will be 56 on St Valentine's Day, appears to be collecting his sleepy thoughts earlier as he gets older. The last recorded nocturnal inspiration — concerning the weakness of the five-year plan — occured at five minutes past five.

Business Editor

Gower presents his case

Professor Laurence Gower's comprehensive discussion paper on investor protection — or more accurately, the lack of investor protection — will create quite a few ripples in City ponds.

Few would disagree with the basic concepts of his preferred solution: self-regulation within a statutory framework. But several City institutions, namely the merchant banks and the Stock Exchange, are likely to have something to say about the role envisaged for them by Professr Gower. Some will, no doubt, dispute that any changes are necessary.

Professor Gower proposes that a new Securities Act should replace the outdated Prevention of Fraud (Investment) Act, which would clearly define what is, and what is not a security. It would then become an offence to carry on business in securities unless registered with one of the relevant self-regulatory bodies recognised by the Department of Trade.

These self-regulatory agencies would be either of the registration council type — as with insurance brokers — or a professional association. The distinction between licensed and exempt dealers in securities would be abolished.

Gower suggests that a minimum of four recognised agencies would be required. These would be the Stock Exchange, an enlarged Panel on Takeovers, the Unit Trust Association and a fourth and likely to be the most contentious of his proposals — an amalgam of merchant banks, licensed dealers and investment advisers and managers.

It is acknowledged that without the cooperation of the merchant banks and the existing licensed dealers, this fourth, and most important category, will have no credibility.

However, the merchant banks are likely to have some strong views on the disirability of being lumped in the same category as the one-man investment consultancy in Croydon High Street, and it is this sector of the investment industry which is likely to have the highest incidence of failures.

Professor Gower has few illusions about how his discussion paper will be received. "I will no doubt, hear much from those who market sucureties and from institutional investors". And he has dispensed penetrating criticisms on current regulatory practises — or lack of them — of several City institutions, not least of all the Stock Exchange.

His discussion paper is bound to stir up considerable reaction among the investment community. Whether he eventually succeeds in provoking both the City and the Government into producing much-needed protection for small investors, is another matter. But, as Gower himself observes, "this is a matter of some public importance."

Indexed stock
Round three

The authorities' decision to announce a new index-linked government stock last Friday took the City by surprise. What were the authorities up to? Were they simply reinforcing the message that they were determined to lead interest rates lower, making further conventional funding unnecessarily dear at the present level of yields? Or were they offering a bolt-hole to those who fear that any attempt to lead short-term rates down too fast will simply worsen inflationary expectations later this year?

Possibly a bit of both, and it is going to be interesting to see how the institutions play their hands come application time tomorrow morning. The previous issue, in July, was a right old affair, with the Bank getting the whole issue away in double quick time once it had decided to bow to tender tactics that effectively established a going yield of close on 3 per cent. From the institutions' viewpoint, that gave them a stock that has subsequently performed reasonably well, in part compensating for the underperformance of the Mark I

This time round, the Bank has tried to beef up the attractions of the stock. The size of the issue is cut from £1,000m to £750m, the coupon goes up to 2½ per cent, and the partly paid element allows fund managers to book their holdings now, while using the call money to play the conventional stocks until a week after the Budget. If, that is, they feel the conventional market to be worth playing.

Whether this star-billing will prove enough to draw the shoppers remains to be seen. This time round, fund managers will probably assume that the Bank will not prove such a pushover and that there are limits to the kind of bargain they can drive. Indeed, some holders of the existing stocks might prefer the authorities to draw a firm line and make it clear that they are not prepared to see the yield driven higher on each and every new issue *ad nauseam*. But I somehow doubt that any of these thoughts will stop fund managers from trying it on.

Imps
First step

The head office reorganization at Imperial Group is merely the tip of major changes underway at a company which accounts for 4.5 per cent of all consumer spending in the United Kingdom. Mr Geoffrey Kent, the new chairman has been searching for a corporate strategy aimed at transforming Imps from an ailing giant trapped in declining markets, into a leaner, fitter outfit.

The hope is that the radical restructuring will be relatively painless. But in the tobacco division, whose market share has dropped from 60 per cent to around 50 per cent over the past five or six years, there may have to be factory closures — particularly with national cigarette sales down by 15 per cent since last spring.

Second, the future of the J B Eastwood poultry subsidiary — bought for a pricey £40m three years ago — is in doubt. Imps watchers believe it is up for sale. Third, there is a problem of how to make the Howard Johnson acquisition pay for itself. Losses totalled £10m in the six months to April 1981 and fast food chains in the United States have seen their heyday.

The investment community has long been aware of Imps' root problems, with its traditional products undergoing secular decline, hastened by recession, and its diversification policy proving less than successful. But the *shares have* moved from 60p in November to 77p in the belief that first, there will be drastic surgery, and second, that the annual figures due on February 11, could, with the help of accounting *niceties*, turn out at perhaps £100m pretax — against £124m previously — rather than the £85m expected last autumn.

Longer-term, with Chancellors likely to hit smokers and drinkers to new saturation points, it must be a fair bet that Imps' profile will look very different by the middle of the decade.

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End Feb 12. § Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

BRITISH FUNDS

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
174	108	Magnet & S'thns	148	• +4	7.1	4.8	10.6
217	97	Man Agcy Music	116	..	12.5	10.8	9.6
203	100	Man Ship Canal	105	..	..e	..	..
35	21	Mang Bronze	31	+2½	3.1	10.0	..
154	72	Marchwiel	129	..	8.6	6.6	..
144	106	Marks & Spencer	144	+5	5.8	4.0	10.6
51	33½	Marley Ltd	45	..	3.2	7.1	14.7
35	14½	Marling Ind	35	..	1.4	4.0	24.5
42	22	Marshall T Lox	40	..	4.0	9.9	3.6
39	21	Do A	37	+1	4.0	10.7	3.3
270	178	Martin News	270	+9	13.9	5.1	5.8
270	209	Martonair	228	−3	10.9	4.8	13.3
74	48	Medminster	64	−1	5.3	8.3	6.9
250	140	Menzies J.	226	+3	5.6	2.5	11.3
224	128	Metal Box	184	+4	16.5	9.0	16.1
52¾	37¼	Metalrax	40	..	3.1	7.8	6.5
25	12	Mettoy	13	..	0.1	1.1	..
110	79	Sunlight Serv	105	+1	3.6	3.4	8.7
52	37	Sutcliffe S'man	43	..	..e	..	..
188	92½	Swire Pacific 'A'	105½	+½	..	..	..
191	140	Syltone	191	..	12.9	6.7	21.3

T — Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	20	..	..e	..	6.0
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	93	..	10.0	10.8	5.1
25¾	10¹¹⁄₁₆	Takeda BDR	£25¼	−⅛	17.6	0.7	27.4
6½	2½	Talbex Grp	5½	..	..	..	..
420	316	Tarmac Ltd	420	+4	23.3	5.5	7.2
218	126	Tate & Lyle	216	+2	16.4	7.6	5.8
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	560	+5	19.0	3.4	10.0

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) 26 January	Market rates (close) 26 January	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8510-8750	$1.8700-8710	0.03-0.13c disc	0.35-0.45c disc
Montreal	$2.2150-2390	$2.2340-2350	0.05-0.15c disc	0.45-0.60c disc
Amsterdam	4.72½-76½fl	4.74-75fl	1¼-1⅛c prem	5-4½c prem
Brussels	73.45-85f	73.65-75f	18-38c disc	90-110c disc
Copenhagen	14.16-22k	14.17-18k	100-10ore prem	15-150ore prem
Dublin	1.2290-2360p	1.2300-2315p	30-45p disc	110-125p disc
Frankfurt	4.31½-35m	4.32-33m	1⅜-1¼pf prem	4⅜-4⅛pf prem
Lisbon	124.75-126.25e	125.85-126.05e	40-160c disc	150-415c disc
Madrid	184.00-185.00p	184.75-95p	20-50c disc	100-140c disc
Milan	2313-24lr	2313-15lr	13-16lr disc	45½-48½lr disc
Oslo	11.02-07k	11.05½-06½k	290-180ore prem	205-95ore prem
Paris	11.01-06f	11.01½-02½f	¼-1¼c disc	¾-4¼c disc
Stockholm	10.54-61k	10.59½-60½k	195-130ore prem	535-445ore prem
Tokyo	422-28y	426½-27½y	3.00-2.55y prem	8.35-7.90y prem
Vienna	30.25-45sch	30.30-35sch	15-10gro prem	40-30gro prem
Zurich	3.45-48f	3.45¾-46¾f	1⅞-1⅝c prem	4⅞-4⅝c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 90.5.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 14%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 14½ Low 13

Week Fixed: 14-13⅞

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	13²⁹⁄₃₂	2 months	13¹³⁄₁₆
3 months	14	3 months	13¹³⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	14-13²⁹⁄₃₂	1 month	14½
2 months	13¹⁵⁄₁₆-13¹³⁄₁₆	2 months	14⅜
3 months	14-13⅞	3 months	14⅞
6 months	13⅝₁₆-13½	6 months	14⅜

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15¼-15	7 months	14⅞-14⅝
2 months	15¼-15	8 months	14⅞-14⅝
3 months	15¼-14⅞	9 months	14⅞-14⅝
4 months	14⅞-14⅞	10 months	14⅞-14⅝
5 months	14⅜-14¼	11 months	14⅞-14⅝
6 months	14¼-14	12 months	14⅞-14⅞

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆	6 months	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆
3 months	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆	12 months	14⁵⁄₁₆-14³⁄₁₆

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	14½	3 months	14⅝
7 days	14⅝	6 months	14⅝
1 month	14⅝	1 year	14⅝

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 14½-14¼ Close 14

1 week	14⅝-14⅞	6 months	14⁵⁄₁₆-14⁵⁄₁₆
1 month	14⅝-14⁷⁄₁₆	9 months	14⅜-14⁵⁄₁₆
3 months	14⅝-14⁵⁄₁₆	12 months	14⅜-14⁵⁄₁₆

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15 6 months 15

Finance House Base Rate 15½%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6760-1.6010
Bahrein	0.6990-0.7030
Finland	8.2625-8.3025
Greece	109.65-111.65
Hongkong	10.8955-10.9355
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5270-0.5300
Malaysia	4.2050-4.2350
Mexico	48.55-50.05
New Zealand	2.2980-2.3180
Saudi Arabia	6.3405-6.3705
Singapore	3.8335-3.8635
South Africa	1.8035-1.8165

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.5160-1.5180
† Canada	1.1946-1.1948
Netherlands	2.5400-2.5450
Belgium	39.29-39.34
Denmark	7.6050-7.6100
West Germany	2.3130-2.3145
Portugal	67.20-67.40
Spain	98.90-99.00
Italy	1236-1238
Norway	5.9460-5.9510
France	5.8900-5.8950
Sweden	5.6670-5.6720
Japan	228.05-228.25
Austria	16.30-16.32
Switzerland	1.8540-1.8560

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8368-0.8370

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 12¾-13⅛; seven days, 14⅜-14⅝; one month, 14⅝-14⅞; three months, 15-15¼; six months, 15⁵⁄₁₆-15⁹⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $373.50 (an ounce); pm, $376.50 close, $377.75.
Krugerrand (per coin): $386-388 (206.5-207.50).
Sovereigns (new): $91.75-92.75 (£49-49.35).

PROPERTY

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
180	115	Do A	153	+3	2.9	1.9	23.9
330	275	Rosehaugh	290	..	3.0	1.2	7.2
250	192	Rush & Tomkins	220	..	5.7	2.6	..
113¾	79¼	Scot Met Props	89	+1	4.6b	5.2	23.2
155	103	Slough Ests	128	+2	4.2	3.3	19.5
380	300	Stock Conv	338	+8	5.7	1.7	32.7
32½	17¼	Town & City	31	+¼	0.0e	..	..
184	125	Trafford Park	137	..	10.4	7.6	14.2
377	205	Trust Secs	345	..	..	..	8.4
31¾	18⅛	Webb J.	25½	..	0.7	2.9	14.8

RUBBER

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
127	68	Barlow Hldgs	68		4.3	6.3	..
510	330	Castlefield	410		10.9	2.4	..
65	41	Cons Plant	47½		3.3g	6.9	..
173	124	Doranakande	124		4.3	3.5	..
230	166	Harrisons Malay	180		11.4	6.4	..
91	46	Highlds & Low	65	1	3.0	4.6	..
537½	368¾	Hongkong	500		30.0	6.0	..
775	475	Killinghall	500		20.0	4.0	..
125	73	Majedie	83	−3	3.9	4.7	

TEA

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
213	178	Assam Frontier	198		14.3	7.2	..
460	415	Camellia Inv	440		7.1	1.6	..
375	230	McLeod Russel	373		11.8	3.2	..
153	132	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	145		12.0	8.3	..
295	255	Moran	283		7.1t	2.5	..
115	93	Surmah Valley	115		1.4	1.2	

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
41	27½	Calcutta Elec	41		9.1	22.3	..
34½	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33		500	15.2	..
34	30	Gt Nthn Tele	£33½	..	150	4.5	12.6
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	213	+3	11.9	5.6	13.5
148	93	Milford Docks	136	..	0.7	0.5	..
193	122	Nesco Inv	133	..	10.0	7.5	..
35	28½	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33	..	500	15.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
A and G Sec Elect 5p Ord (60a)	52
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	90
City Site 25p Ord (35a)	38
Computer and Systems Eng 20p Ord (225)	223+5
Cussins Property Group 20p Ord (82)	85
Equipu 10p Ord (80a)	83
Good Relations Group 10p Ord (61a)	63
Hardanger Properties 10p Ord (100a)	99
Hayters £1 Ord (150a)	160
Moray Firth Exp	98
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	267+2
Nimslo Int 0.20 Ord ($4.25a)	142
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	18½+½
Peek Hollngs 7p Ord	8
Saxon Oil 50p Ord (12½p paid)	53
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	122+2
Television South 10p Ord NV (ak)	92
Do 14/20% 1968-88 Ln (ak)	89
Treasury 3% 1987	£64½

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
Glass Glover (55‡)	..	56 prem+2½
ICL (25‡)	Feb 12	16 prem
Kwik Save Disc (180)	Feb 26	60 prem+6
MEPC (188‡)	..	38 prem+7

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Selecting employees for redundancy

Williams and Others v Compair Maxam Ltd

Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mr R. V. Cooper and Mrs D. Lancaster.

[Judgment delivered January 22]

Industrial tribunals deciding whether an employer acted fairly in dismissing an employee for redundancy ought to consider if the employer acted in accordance with current principles of good industrial relations practice, which included the need to give maximum notice of impending redundancies, to consult fully with the appropriate trade union, to adopt objective criteria for selecting employees and to try to find employees suitable alternative employment. The Employment Appeal Tribunal allowed appeals by Mr H. Williams, Mr R. Williams, Mr R. Bray and Mrs A. Doyle, from a decision of Truro industrial tribunal last April, dismissing their claims that they had been unfairly dismissed by the employers, Compair Maxam Ltd. They appealed on the ground, inter alia, that the industrial tribunal's decision was perverse.

Mr David Morris for the appellants; Mr Alan Pardoe for the employers.

MR JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that the employers decided to make part of their work force redundant because of considerable financial loses. Departmental managers drew up lists of those to be retained and to be made redundant on the basis of which employees they considered should be retained having regard to the long term interests of the company.

The lists were considered by a management team without reference to the employees' trade union and a number of men, including the appellants, were made redundant.

The majority of the industrial tribunal had felt that the dismissals were fair and that it was reasonable to make the selection for redundancy on the basis of whom the managers considered most valuable to the company in the long run.

One of the grounds of appeal was that the decision was perverse and therefore wrong in law. In the legal sense a decision was perverse only if no reasonable tribunal, properly directing itself, could have reached that decision. In considering whether a decision was perverse in the legal sense there was one feature which did not occur in other jurisdictions where there was a right of appeal only on a point of law.

Industrial tribunals were industrial juries which brought to their task a knowledge of industrial relations from the viewpoint of both the employer and the employee. Matters of industrial relations practice were not proved before an industrial tribunal: the lay members were taken to know them.

In considering whether the decision of an industrial tribunal was perverse it was not safe to rely solely on the commonsense and knowledge of those who had no experience in the field of industrial relations.

Accordingly, the correct approach was to consider whether an industrial tribunal, properly directed in law and properly appreciating what was currently regarded as fair industrial practice, could have come to the decision reached by the majority of the industrial tribunal in the present case.

Under section 57(3) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978, as amended by the Employment Act 1980, an industrial tribunal had to consider whether the dismissal lay within the range of conduct which a reasonable employer could have adopted, and whether it was reasonable to dismiss each employee on the ground of redundancy.

It was necessary to consider in general terms what principles, according to current industrial practice, a reasonable employer would be expected to adopt.

Those were: (1) As much warning as possible by the employer of impending redundancies;

(2) Consultation with the union as to the best means by which employees would be selected for redundancy so as to minimize hardship;

(3) Criteria for selection which did not depend solely on the opinion of the person making the selection;

(4) Employers should seek to ensure that the selection was made fairly in accordance with the criteria and consider representations by the union;

(5) Employers should seek to see whether alternative employment was available.

Those principles, although not present in every case, should only be departed from for good reason.

Both the practice of industrial tribunals and statute supported the view that those were the broad principles currently adopted by reasonable employers.

The question for decision was whether a reasonable industrial tribunal, approaching the case with those principles of good industrial practice in mind, could have reached the conclusion that the appellants' dismissals were fair.

The appeal tribunal had concluded that the industrial tribunal's decision was perverse. There was no consultation before the selection of the appellants for redundancy and there was no attempt to agree criteria for selection.

The majority of the industrial tribunal were obviously impressed by the seriousness of the company's financial position, but although that was no material factor there was no evidence which indicated that consultation was impossible.

Further, the so-called criteria lacked the objective element necessary to ensure that redundancy was not used as a pretext for getting rid of employees whom some manager wished to get rid of for personal reasons.

The dismissals were carried-out in blatant contravention of the standards of fair treatment generally accepted by employers.

The appeals would be allowed. Leave to appeal granted.

Solicitors: Brian Thompson and Partners, Cardiff; Mr P. S. Cooke.

Repudiating job contract by conduct

Norris v Southampton City Council

Before Mr Justice Kilner Brown, Mr M. L. Clement-Jones and Mr E. A. Webb.

[Judgment delivered January 22].

Where an employee, by his own conduct, made the performance of his contract of employment impossible, for example, if he committed an offence resulting in imprisonment, the contract was not frustrated but rather the employer could treat it as repudiated and dismiss the employee.

The decisions of the Employment Appeal Tribunal in *Harrington v Kent County Council* ([1980] *IRLR* 353) and *Chakki v United Yeast Co Ltd* (December 9, 1981 unreported) were of doubtful authority on the question of frustration in that they had adopted the minority view expressed by Lord Denning in *Hare v Murphy Brothers* ([1974] ICR 603) and *London Transport Executive v Clarke* ([1981] ICR 355).

The appeal tribunal gave reasons for allowing an appeal by the employee, Mr Johnny Norris from a decision of a Southampton industrial tribunal last July, dismissing his claim for compensation for unfair dismissal against his employers, Southampton City Council.

Mr Daniel Pearce-Higgins for the employee; the employers were not present or represented.

MR JUSTICE KILNER-BROWN said that the employee, a cleaner was convicted of assault and reckless driving and was sentenced to a term of imprisonment. The employers wrote dismissing him and the employee subsequently complained to an industrial tribunal that his dismissal was unfair. The tribunal held that the contract of employment was frustrated and that the employee was not dismissed and was not entitled to compensation.

The industrial tribunal had erred in law in failing to apply the decision of the majority of the Court of Appeal in *London Transport Executive v Clarke* and had preferred the minority decision of Lord Denning. Lord Justice Templeman and Lord Justice Dunn clearly indicated that where a man by his own conduct made it impossible for him to perform his contract, it was not frustration but repudiatory conduct entitling the employer to dismiss him.

There were two types of cases which commonly arose in the context of inability to perform a contract of employment: one where the employee was prevented by illness or accident from doing his job; the other where the contract could not be performed because of the employee's own conduct. In the first case the inability was not caused by the employee's conduct but in the second case it was.

Frustration could only arise where there was no fault by either party. Where there was fault such as deliberate conduct leading to an inability to perform the contract, there was no frustration but repudiatory conduct.

Lord Denning did not accept that view of the law. He expressed his disagreement both in *Clarke* and *Hare*. In the light of *Clarke's* case *Harrington* and *Chakki* were of doubtful authority on the question of frustration.

Where the employee's conduct led to impossibility of performance it had to be treated as repudiatory, giving the employer the option of whether or not to treat the contract as repudiated and if he chose to, to dismiss him. The question then to be considered was whether the dismissal was fair.

The case would be remitted to an industrial tribunal for further consideration and the appeal would be allowed.

Solicitors: Woodford & Ackroyd, Southampton.

Details of record damages

In *Brown v Merton, Sutton and Wandsworth Area Health Authority (Teaching)* (*The Times*, December 22, 1981), the total damages with interest of £414,663 awarded by Mr Justice Taylor to the plaintiff, who was rendered tetraplegic by the admitted negligent administration of an epidural anaesthetic, were made up as follows:

(1) Pain and suffering and loss of amenity: The plaintiff, who was rendered almost completely incapable, save for some use in her right upper arm, was in extreme pain 24 hours a day; she was intelligent and fully aware of her loss; she was incapable of looking after her son; and was expected to survive until 55 or 60. His Lordship, having taken comparable cases into account and bearing in mind past inflation, decided to make an award at the top of the scale, namely £70,000.

(2) Cost of care to the date of the judgment at an agreed hourly rate for 58½ hours per week: £9,800.

(3) Special damage agreed at £579.

(4) Loss of expectation of life at the conventional sum of £1,250.

(5) Loss of earnings: £3,000.

(6) Future nursing care and ancillary expenses: (i) The plaintiff would need a daily housekeeper, night sitter and part-time helper during the day at a cost of about £20,000 a year. Applying an agreed multiplier of 13 that produced an award of £260,000. (ii) For special equipment: £21,000. (iii) For financial loss arising out of increased mortgage payments on the purchase of a new bungalow (£1,000 at 13 years' purchase): £13,000. (iv) For the cost of essential alteration to the bungalow: £20,000.

His Lordship saw no reason to reduce the total of £398,629, and accordingly awarded that sum with agreed total interest of £16,034 to the plaintiff.

Legal aid scale not to be used

Regina v Tottenham Justices, Ex parte Joshi

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered January 20]

The Divisional Court quashed 37 orders made by Tottenham justices under section 2(1) of the Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1973, requiring the applicant to pay costs totalling £595 to Enfield London Borough, who had successfully prosecuted him for 37 breaches of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 (SI 1172).

The applicant sought the order to quash the justices' decision on the grounds, inter alia, that the justices approached the question of costs with rigid criteria in mind which they then proceeded to apply without regard to the merits of the whole case before them; and that the totality was harsh and oppressive or so far outside the normal sum imposed that it must have involved an error of law.

Mr Stephen P. Rich for the applicant; neither the prosecutor nor the justices appeared or were represented.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said that as a result of an inspection of the applicant's restaurant by an officer of the prosecuting authority, 37 summonses alleging breaches of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970 were served against him and 35 identical summonses were served against his son. Both pleaded guilty by post and they did not appear at the hearing of the summonses. Neither they, nor the prosecuting authority were legally represented.

The applicant was fined a total of £975, and was ordered to pay £15 costs in respect of 35 of the offences and £25 for the remaining two offences, a total of £575. His son, who was also fined, was ordered to pay £525 costs. The fines had been reduced on appeal to the Crown Court. But the only appeal against the orders for costs was by way of judicial review.

Section 2(1) of the Costs in Criminal Cases Act 1973 provided justices with a discretionary power to order such costs to be paid in a criminal cause as they thought just and reasonable

Orders could only be overset if it could be shown that the justices, in purporting to exercise their discretion, had acted on improper principles; had taken into account wrong considerations, or had failed to take into account proper considerations. It was not enough that the costs were more, or even very much more, than the present court would have imposed.

The question was, had there been an error of law? Could reasonable justices, acting reasonably, have reached the decision to impose a order for costs of such an amount without misdirecting themselves?

R v St Albans Crown Court, Ex parte Cinnamond ([1981] 2 WLR 681, 684) was comparable. Quashing an order disqualifying a driver for two years, Lord Justice Donaldson said: "... it is not sufficient to decide that the sentence is severe, perhaps even unduly severe or surprisingly severe. It is necessary to decide that it is harsh and oppressive or ... that it is so far outside the normal discrepancy limits as to enable this court to say that its imposition must involve an error of law of some description, even if it may not be apparent at once what is the precise nature of that error.

"It seems to me that the jurisdiction which this court is empowered to exercise in this field can be considered analogous to the jurisdiction which it exercises in relation to the Crown and government departments where, on the tests in *Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd v Wednesbury Corporation* ([1948] 1 KB 223), it examines a decision and says that no reasonable authority could have reached this decision without a self-misdirection of some sort and therefore it is satisfied that there has been such a misdirection."

His Lordship respectfully agreed with Lord Justice Donaldson's remarks and *mutatis mutandis* those principles could be applied in the present case.

In the absence of any explanation by the justices of their reason for imposing the orders for costs, the inevitable conclusion was that they misdirected themselves, particularly having regard to the pleas of guilty and the lack of legal representation on either side.

But the justices had filed an affidavit revealing their reasons, paragraph 6 of which read: "(i) The prosecuting authority... looked to the general rate as its source of revenue. (ii) The general duty to prosecute offences of the kind in question rested with the local authority. (iii) It appeared to us that, where public money had been used to launch 37 prosecutions which were demonstrably justifiable, it was our duty to ensure the public purse did not suffer as a result of the applicant's misdeeds. (iv) It is a general practice within the Edmonton Division, when assessments of costs ... are made to use as a yardstick the scale of rates applicable in legal aid cases in magistrates' courts ...".

Reasons (i) and (ii) were quite irrelevant. The justices were perfectly correct in (iii) if they meant that the prosecuting authority should be reimbursed for costs properly incurred in prosecuting the applicant. But the scale of rates applicable in legal aid cases was quite inappropriate in the present case where there was no legal representation on either side.

The justices also considered that the investigations leading to the issue of the summonses must have taken up much time, and that many hours must have been expended in the preparation of the summonses and their issue. But the justices seemed to have overlooked that the prosecuting authority's staff were only doing their duty in inspecting the applicant's premises. That inspection only took one hour and the justices had introduced a wrong principle in saying that the cost of the inspection should be multiplied by the number of summonses.

There were only about 15 pages of documents and little time had been spent in court. The justices should have considered what sum would reimburse the prosecuting authority for those items which the offences had made necessary.

In the circumstances an appropriate sum would have been £74. But rather than remit the case to the justices on the question of costs of such an amount, the application would be allowed and the order for costs quashed.

Mr Justice Woolf agreed.

Solicitors. Ronald Fletcher, Dervish & Co, Hornsey

Trial costs may be apt for benefit

Dowman v Supplementary Benefits Commission

Bury St Edmunds Supplementary Benefits Tribunal erred in law in stating as a general principle that it was innappropriate to award "exceptional circumstance allowances" under paragraph 4 of schedule 1 to the Supplementary Benefits Act 1976 to cover costs incurred by the accused person in preparing his case for trial.

MR JUSTICE HODGSON stated in the Queen's Bench Division on January 22 that the tribunal, having robbed themselves of the wide discretion given to them under the Act, should reconsider whether to award the allowance to the appellant, an unemployed man with a wife and four children, to meet the expenses that he had incurred on travel between his home in Bury St Edmunds and London to consult with his solicitors and counsel in preparation for his trial on fraud charges at the Central Criminal Court.

The case was referred back to the tribunal.

Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

This table is published on Wednesday and Saturday

1981/82 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
		Authorized Unit Trusts			
		Abbey Unit Trust Managers.			
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Football

Bristol City may close in two weeks if plan is not approved

Bristol City Football Club will close within two weeks unless a "last hope" survival plan is accepted. Archie Gooch, the struggling third division club's chairman, gave this warning yesterday after a meeting between directors and accountants.

After outlining the plan, which involves a £1m share issue, Mr Gooch said that it also needed the cooperation of creditors and the eight players who have been asked to accept free transfers in an attempt to cut the wage bill.

"If agreement is not reached with the various interested parties I believe we will have to close within two weeks," he said.

The Football League have given provisional approval to the scheme, subject to certain safeguards for staff and creditors, and the players themselves are to meet Professional Footballers' Association officials today.

Mr Gooch, a Somerset businessman who has been chairman for less than two years, said that creditors' claims were about £850,000 in excess of the club's assets.

The survival plan has been drawn up by chartered accountants, Arthur Young, McClelland, Moores and Co. They are critical of the club's management.

The plan calls for a new company to be formed; a £1m share issue; funds from the new issue to buy the assets of the existing club; and a moratorium to be agreed with all the creditors to avoid the club being forced into liquidation.

The accountants, whose plan has been approved by the directors, recommend sweeping changes at board level with much tighter control of finances.

More than £500,000 of the club's £850,000 shortfall on assets against creditors claims relates to future liabilities to players under contracts signed when the club won promotion to the first division in 1976.

"The new company would be constituted with a separate board, Mr Gooch said. The board accepted the criticism of "mismanagement" over the past five years but felt that over the last 12 months they had made great efforts to find a way out of the financial difficulties. "I personally can see some light at the end of the tunnel," he added.

Geoff Merrick, a former club captain and one of the players involved in a free transfer, said: "We have families and mortgages and are obviously reluctant to give up the protection of our contracts, although we appreciate the seriousness of City's plight."

It is believed that some of the eight players — who have been offered £50,000 between them as compensation for leaving — are being paid between £20,000 and £25,000 a year and that their contracts are worth a total of £150,000.

From celebration to crisis

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

Every club should immediately appoint financial experts, according to Roy Hodgson, the caretaker manager at Bristol City. The club have been forced to take painful steps to ensure their survival. The wages bill is being severely cut on the advice of auditors who presented their case to the board yesterday afternoon.

"It is like an illness," Mr Hodgson said. "The later the accountants are called in, the more damage may have been caused. By then the treatment, however drastic, may be too late. All we can do here now is keep things ticking over until the end of the season and then build from the ashes next season."

That may well be in the fourth division and yet three years ago Mr Hodgson was celebrating a championship victory when his side, Halmstad, won the Swedish title. They also won it, for the first time in their history, in his first season there in 1976. Bob Houghton's Malmö deposed them the following year, and they went on to reach the European Cup final.

Mr Houghton and Mr Hodgson, seeking new challenges, were reunited at Bristol in October, 1980, and hoped that the arrival of two new personalities would *lift the ailing club*. "The financial position was bad but we were optimistic," Mr Hodgson said. "We needed to sell a player for, say, £100,000 and to get some good results."

But the results worsened with the financial position and City were relegated to the third division. Instead of striking out for more glamorous shores, the pair were more concerned merely with keeping the club afloat.

Gow, Ritchie and Fitzpatrick were off-loaded and seven others, including a Finn, Jantunen, earning £20,000 a year, were given free transfers. But the price they paid for alleviating the cash crisis was heavy. Most of the best players had left and, in one last desperate gamble, they bought Harford from Newcastle United for £150,000, a fee they could not afford, to partner Mabbutt up front.

It failed. The understandably unsettled Mabbutt and Whitehead were sold and a campaign to save the club, which saw the arrival of the auditors, was launched by the directors six weeks ago. A fortnight later, Mr Houghton resigned and Mr Hodgson was left holding the scattered pieces of a jig-saw.

Eight more players are to leave next week and the reserve team (watched by him yesterday afternoon) is also to be disbanded. That will leave him a playing staff of no more than nine seniors, six young professionals, whose contracts expire at the end of the season, and four apprentices.

"Having been involved with the financial side, I can understand the board's position. There is nothing else they could have done," Mr Hodgson said. "But the eight are bitter and sad because they are the club's City players through and through. They have been given so little time and so little choice."

Derby job suits Clough

By Stuart Jones

Nottingham Forest should know within a week whether their manager, Brian Clough, is to leave the club and become managing director of Derby County. Derby dismissed their manager, *Colin Addison, while he was on a scouting mission in Wales on Monday night.*

Mr Addison returned to meet the chairman, Bill Stevenson, and later the secretary, Michael Dunford, issued a brief statement which said: "The Board of Derby County has agreed to terminate the contract of Colin Addison because of poor results. John Newman (the assistant manager), will take over responsibility for team affairs."

Later, Mr Dunford issued a second statement saying that Derby would advertise for a managing director to take over all affairs concerned with the running of the club.

Derby insist that the vacant position "is not aimed at any one person" and yet it could scarcely have been better designed for Mr Clough, who has retained his popularity at the club he left more than eight years ago.

The board stated: "The new managing director will become the chief executive of the club and will, of necessity, be knowledgeable in football and management. He will also be offered a material shareholding in the club. The appointment of a new team manager will be the responsibility of the new managing director."

Coincidentally, both outfits are to undergo radical changes. Derby are soon to offer shares to the public and Forest are to be transformed from a private club run by a committee to a public company. Although Forest will then also be able to appoint a managing director, it is thought unlikely that Mr Clough has enough support there to be promoted.



Kennedy (left) and Williams: one departed and the other about to depart.

Swansea win race for Kennedy's signature

Ray Kennedy, who has won more honours than any other player in the English game, yesterday moved from Liverpool to Swansea City for a fee of £160,000. Kennedy, aged 30, who has been out of the Liverpool side since early December, is the latest player to move from Merseyside at the behest of Swansea's manager John Toshack, who has relied heavily on the Merseyside connexion to transform Swansea from fourth division re-election candidates to championship challengers.

The former England midfield player was going to move to Sunderland, when Mr Toshack moved in. Kennedy trained with his new colleagues yesterday and will play against Manchester United at Vetch Field on Saturday.

He said: "I have been getting stale at Liverpool. This is a new challenge for me and I think the time is right for the move. Swansea impress me as a club of potential but I must admit that the presence of so many former friends and colleagues from the Liverpool area influenced my decision."

Mr Toshack said: "Manchester United, our next opponents, have spent millions of pounds on players. We cannot compete in that sort of market but when a *player like Ray comes along we* have to be interested. I am sure he will do well for us."

Irwin and Thompson are other former Liverpool players currently in the first team squad. The former Everton players Davies, Latchford and Stanley, are also at Swansea. Mr Toshack himself, his assistant Phil Boersma, Tommy Smith and Ian Callaghan, all former Anfield favourites, played their part as Swansea climbed through the divisions.

Kennedy started his collection of medals by helping Arsenal to the double in 1971. In over 400 games with Liverpool he won championship, European Cup, UEFA Cup and League Cup medals.

This season he can expect to win a Welsh Cup medal—Swansea are already in the quarter-finals—which would qualify him for another crack at the European Cup Winners' Cup, the one European competition in which he has not been on the winning side in a final.

Southampton are ready to part company with Steve Williams, their 23-year-old England B midfield international. Williams has been transfer-listed for the second time in seven months after the latest of many disagreements with the club management.

There was a disagreement between Williams and Southampton's manager Lawrie McMenemy during Southampton's game with Arsenal last Saturday. But Mr McMenemy said: "It's more than just one *incident*. As far as discipline is concerned there are certain things which Steve does *not conform with*. I have *nothing* against him, in fact I get on well with him. But this has been his only club and perhaps we have been together for too long."

The Everton midfield player, Eamonn O'Keefe, aged 28, dropped into the fourth division when he signed a three-year contract with promotion-chasing Wigan Athletic. The fee of £60,000 is a record for Wigan.

☐ Celtic, who are beset by injuries, yesterday failed with a bid of over £200,000 for the Airdrieonians striker Sandy Clark.

The Scottish champions, short of forward power after their under-21 striker Nicholas broke a leg last week and with the international winger Provan out of action with a serious knee complaint, considered Clark the answer to their growing problems. However, the Airdrie board rejected the offer, stating that the club's battle for premier division survival was more important than money.

Monday night's results

Fourth division

Port Vale (0) 0		Tranmere (0) 0	
4,355			
Stockport (0) 0		Hartlepool (1) 2	
1,924		Bird, Brown	

Scottish Cup

First round replays

Cowdenbth (2) 6	Civil Ser S (0) 1
Forrest (3), Park, Steele, Marshall	Ashton
Inverness Cl (0) 3	Fraserbrgh (0) 2
Cowie (2), Davidson	Robertson, Ozley

(aet; score at 90 mins 1—1)

FA VASE: Third round: Cheshunt 1, Tiptree United 0; Marlow 3, Windsor and Eton 4; Whyteleafe 0, Sholing Sports 1; Seaham Red Star 3, Bedlington 1.

MIDLAND LEAGUE: Alfreton Town 2, Long Eaton United 2.

LONDON SENIOR CUP: First round: Croydon 1, Dagenham 0.

Second round replay

Elgin (0) 0	Montrose (0) 0
(aet)	

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Southern division: Chelmsford 1, Canterbury 0.

FA TROPHY: First round: Dartford 2, Leatherhead 1; Stalybridge 0, Chorley 1. First round replays: Harlow 2, Tooting and Mitcham 1; Harrow Borough 3, Kidderminster 2 (aet); Hastings 0, Maidstone 2; Worcester 5, Minehead 2; Wycombe Wanderers 1, Walthamstow 1 (aet); Staines 2, Bedford 5; Witton Albion 2, Horden Colliery Welfare 2 (aet). Postponed: Dulwich Hamlet v St Albans.

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Edgware 0, Wealdstone 5.

HERTS SENIOR CUP: Third round: Hitchin Town 1, Bishop's Stortford 3 (aet).

RUGBY UNION: Club matches: Pontypool 21, South Wales Police 4; Pontypridd 18, Maesteg 10.

Liverpool sweep in like a rush of wind

By Nicholas Harling

Notts County 0 Liverpool 4

As if to show that they can never be discounted as championship contenders Liverpool's fifth successive win at Meadow Lane last night it took them up to fifth place in the first division.

Liverpool took control with three goals by Rush — with impressive authority after O'Brien had squandered his second penalty in two attempts for Notts County.

County, full of verve and confidence after two successive victories, tested Grobbelaar twice within the first three minutes.

It did not take Liverpool long to make their presence felt, however. They were soon finding their men with a simplicity that seemed ominous for County.

Yet Liverpool's leisurely football was almost their undoing as Christie twice almost scored.

It took Liverpool some time to regain their composure. The speed of Mair and McParland on the flanks continued to harass them. Mair being the next to threaten their security until Grobbelaar smothered the ball at his feet.

When they did recover their poise Liverpool promptly went ahead in the thirty-ninth minute after Lee had cleverly made space for himself on the right. Whelan timed his run to perfection to side-foot the low cross past Avramovic.

County brought on McCulloch for the second half but by the time their leading scorer, whose three-match suspension had taken seven weeks to complete, had his first real taste of the action, Avramovic had already saved shots by Lee and Dalglish. When McCulloch did get involved in a move with Mair, Hooks almost swept the resulting cross past Grobbelaar.

County, however, were relying even more on their goalkeeper, who saved well from Whelan and Rush before Rush beat him comprehensively from *outside* the area in the sixty-fifth minute. County's confidence evaporated completely after this goal and Rush swept home irresistibly again from the same distance after Dalglish again had supplied the opportunity 10 minutes later.

In the eighty-fourth minute he scored his third goal from much closer range after a perfect cross by Lee. It was a pity that cautions for Souness, Neal and Whelan slightly tarnished *Liverpool's otherwise marvellous night.*

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

FIRST DIVISION: Manchester United v West Ham United; Tottenham Hotspur v Middlesbrough (7.45).

THIRD DIVISION: Reading v Brentford.

SCOTTISH CUP: Second round, second replay: Elgin City v Montrose (at Peterhead). Third round: East Stirlingshire v Heart of Midlothian. Third round replay: Forfar Athletic v Hamilton Academicals.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Frickley v Stafford Rangers; Scarborough v Northwich Victoria.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland Division: Taunton v Milton Keynes. Southern Division: Fareham Town v Gosport; Folkestone v Thanet United; Wealdstone v Addlestone and Weybridge.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Leeds United v Blackburn Rovers; Nottingham Forest v Derby County (7.0).

CHESHIRE SENIOR CUP: Second round: Altrincham v Winsford United.

FA TROPHY: First round, second replay: Kidderminster v Barrow.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Quarter-finals: Birmingham v Brunel; Aberystwyth v Bristol; Liverpool v Kent; Loughborough v Warwick (2.0).

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES: Cambridge University v Royal Navy (2.30); Glamorgan Wanderers v Bridgend (7.15); Musselburgh v Watsonians (3.45); Penarth v East District (7.0); Rosslyn Park v The Army (at Roehampton); Tredegar v Cross Keys (7.0).

UAU CHAMPIONSHIPS: Quarter-finals: Aberystwyth v Exeter; Durham v Loughborough; Lancaster v Bristol; Manchester v Nottingham.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Oxford University v Combined London OB (Iffley Road, Oxford, 2.30); Middlesex county clubs v Civil Service (Centaurs RFC), (2.30); Essex v Public Schools Wanderers (Ilford *Wanderers RFC*, 2.15).

COUNTY MATCH: Buckinghamshire Under-21 v Essex Under-21 (Marlow, 7.30).

OTHER MATCHES: Imperial College v West London Institute; Surrey University v Kings College, London (2.30); Thames Valley Police v Bedfordshire Police (2.30).

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Cambridge University v Spencer; Richmond v London University.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP: Quarter-finals: Bristol v Durham; Exeter v Birmingham; Leeds v Reading; Loughborough v Newcastle.

Yesterday's results

Rugby Union

SCHOOLS MATCHES: Merchiston Castle School 15, Edinburgh Borderers 31; Fettes College 16, Watsons College 9; Dollar Academy 6, Loretto 27.

Cricket

Controversy blows up again over umpire

From Richard Streeton
Cuttac, Jan 26

Another umpiring controversy developed on England's unhappy tour of India today and endangered any lingering goodwill between the sides. One of the umpires in tomorrow's third one-day *international* here will be K. B. Ramaswami, who was the subject of informal complaints and then an official protest by England after he stood in the first Test match in Bombay that India won.

Mr Ramaswami's appointment has caused complete despondency in the touring team and their feelings will be made known to the Indian Cricket Board in a letter tomorrow. England suspect that Mr Ramaswami's name was deliberately kept from them until it was too late for them to protest officially before the match.

Mr Raman Subba Row, the England manager, has asked leading Indian officials three times in the past 10 days for the names of tomorrow's umpires but each time received evasive replies. It was by chance as England practised at the ground today that Fletcher saw Mr Ramaswami and discovered he was officiating together with P. R. Punjabi. England have no strong views about Mr Punjabi even if they were not over-impressed with his ability when he stood in the second Test at Bangalore.

The case of Mr Ramaswami is different. England officials privately made no secret of the fact to Indian board members at the time of the Bombay Test that that he was not competent to umpire in first-class cricket. They later protested officially by letter.

The protest was rejected but Mr Ramaswami has not umpired an England game on the tour since. Now he has reappeared unexpectedly for the one-day game which will decide the limited-overs series.

There is no doubt that the Indian board have laid themselves open to criticism. England should have been notified of the two umpires' names before last weekend under the tour regulations, which allow the visiting side 72 hours to object to an umpire. England undoubtedly would have objected to Mr Ramaswami if *they had been given* the opportunity but now there is no time for another umpire to get here.

The England tour management committee are meeting tonight to frame a letter which will express their disquiet at the whole issue. They feel let down by the Indian board and believe they have been treated discourteously. The letter will point out that S. K. Wankhede and Judge S. W. Kanmadikar, the Indian board president and secretary, were both in Indore for the weekend game with Central Zone and so was P. R. Umrigar, the chairman of the Indian selectors. None of these senior officials would help Mr Subba Row with the Cuttack umpires' names. During the Indore game England were notified by letter of the umpires standing in Saturday's sixth Test in Kanpur but the Indian officials stalled when the question of tomorrow's umpires was raised.

Meanwhile anyone who suggested before England left home on November 5 that India would win the one day international series would have been considered out of their mind. The fact that the sides are level 1—1 is a further reminder what a well-equipped team India have become in their own conditions. England should win tomorrow's game because of their greater expertise in instant cricket but they are not overwhelming favourites and the latest *umpiring dispute* will undoubtedly hit them hard.

As hardened professionals England should have the ability to rise above the controversy but they have not always been able to do this on the *present tour* during sundry umpiring disappointments. One only hopes that no one on the England side allows their feelings to boil over.



Subba Row asked for names.

England have listed 12 players and the final place rests between Dilley and Lever, with a decision being taken in the morning. Allott has a stomach disorder and was not considered. The wicket is expected to be slow though there might be traces of dampness first thing. The start to the 50-over game has reverted to 9.30 from 9.0 and again the final duration of the game will be settled by how many overs the team batting first have before lunch at 1.0.

In Boycott's absence Tavaré comes into England's one-day side for the first time on this tour and he may open with Gooch, with Cook going in lower down. England also choose Taylor to keep wicket ahead of Richards for the first time in the 50-over series.

INDIA (from): S M Gavaskar (captain), D B Vengsarkar, S M Patil, Yashpal Sharma, Ashok Malhotra, Kapil Dev, S M H Kirmani, S Nayak, S Madan Lal, R D Shastri, Arun Lal, R M H Binney.

ENGLAND (from): K W R Fletcher (captain), G A Gooch, C J Tavaré, D I Gower, I T Botham, M W Gatting, G Cook, G R Dilley, R W Taylor, D L Underwood, R G D Willis, J K Lever.

Australia clinch it third time

From John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent
Sydney, Jan 26

Having lost to West Indies twice at the weekend, Australia needed to win the third of the *best-of-five one-day finals* here today to keep the competition alive. This they did by 46 runs.

It was a well-deserved victory. Having been put in Australia were 103 for five after 30 overs and before his home crowd, Border made it possible.

At its highest the crowd was 29,484, compared with the 52,053 who saw Border also take Australia into the finals a week ago. I say at its highest, a "dinner" time stor mreducing it somewhat, and the Hill gradually emptying this evening as the drunks were frogmarched away. Anyone who had come hoping to see Lillee hit Marsh over the head might also have left ahead of time.

Lillee has been behaving as only Lillee does. Hughes, talking to the press after Sunday's defeat in Melbourne (he was delegated as vice-captain by his captain, Chappell, to do so), claimed that West Indies had won there simply because their fast bowlers are faster and taller and younger than Australia's, all of which happens to be perfectly true.

"Hughes is pointing the bone in the wrong direction," Lillee replied in an evening paper article. I have bowled my guts out for Australia this season. I wish I could say the same about our batting line up."

Border's rescuing innings came after *Chappell* had made another nought. Hookes, too, brought in to liven up Australia's middle order, had come and quickly gone. The best of the early Australia batting came from Wood and Hughes who added 74 at nearly five an over.

Australia, though, were in poor shape when Marsh joined Border. For such a small man, Border is an unusually good "slogger". With Marsh making a useful 21 he had the chance to play himself in, and in the last six overs of Australia's innings, while Pascoe was Border's partner, 47 vital runs were scored.

Border's method when throwing the bat is to give himself plenty of room. Whether aiming to leg or off, he moves a couple of feet outside the leg stump. Lillee, complete with gumshield (which he takes out rather ostentatiously) was soon out; Thomson, his hair freshly highlighted, *did a little* better. In the end Australia gathered 111 from their last 20 overs, 22 of them from the last two.

Chappell's continuing failures are prompting doubts as to the wisdom of his carrying on as captain. The fact that he is keen to do so will probably save him; to run into form in the two remaining one-day games almost certainly would.

If a change is to be made, it will be for Australia's tour of New Zealand starting in a fortnight's time. Marsh would be a likelier replacement as captain than Hughes, though it is only a matter of time before Hughes gets the job back.

Chappell said tonight, however, that he is available to tour New Zealand and expects to be chosen as captain.

In seven of his last 15 innings for Australia, in five-day and one-day matches, Chappell has failed to score. Take away his 201 against Pakistan, made in Brisbane in late November, and he has an average from 21 innings of 14. There is no question of his being finished. He is far too good and orthodox a player suddenly to fade away. Yet even when he has made a few runs, he has looked unsure of himself.

His first ball today, well pitched up and outside the off stump, beat him (in the ordinary way he would have let it go); his fifth, which was of no outstanding merit but which bowled him, he played down the wrong line. Whatever else it has in store, this is a season he will want to forget.

The West Indian batsmen, except for Lloyd, had an off day. Greenidge and Richards were both leg before to Lillee, Richards looking the less surprised of the two. Marsh dived far to his left to catch Gomes one handed; Wood, with one stump to aim at, threw out Bacchus. And, on the ground where he made such a wonderful boundary catch in the New Year Test match, Dyson, acting now as a substitute, held another that of its kind was almost as good.

Fielding at short mid-wicket he took off like a trapeze artist, holding a well hit shot as he hurtled through the air like a flying machine. It was no surprise to be told that Dyson is a soccer goalkeeper, only to hear that in *Sydney* there are reckoned to be many who are better.

That West Indies, needing 215, made a challenge at all was due to Lloyd. From being 113 for eight, they reached 164 with two wickets and nine overs still left when Clarke was run out. Having arranged to go shopping tomorrow—their last full day in Sydney—the West Indians will now, instead, have to spend it playing the fourth of the five finals.

This was their sixth day/night match against Australia, this season and in 1979-80, and their sixth defeat; although it has more to do with chance than anything at the moment, it will soon be coming a psychological factor.

AUSTRALIA

B M Laird, c Richards, b Clarke	14
G M Wood, c and b Gomes	45
*G S Chappell, b Garner	0
K J Hughes, b Holding	28
A R Border, not out	69
D W Hookes, c Dujon, b Holding	1
†R W Marsh, b Clarke	20
D K Lillee, b Clarke	1
J R Thomson, c Dujon, b Roberts	7
L S Pascoe, not out	15
Extras (l-b 13, n-b 1)	14
Total (8 wkts, 50 overs)	214

M F Malone did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—19, 2—20, 3—94, 4—100, 5—103, 6—145, 7—147, 8—167.

BOWLING: Holding, 10—2—32—2; Clarke, 10—2—30—3; Garner, 10—0—42—1; Roberts, 10—1—50—1; Gomes, 10—0—46—1.

WEST INDIES

C G Greenidge, lbw, b Lillee	5
D L Haynes, c Chappell, b Pascoe	26
I V A Richards, lbw, b Lillee	4
H A Gomes, c Marsh, b Thomson	0
*C H Lloyd, not out	63
S F A Bacchus, run out	18
†P J Dujon, c Dyson, b Malone	10
A M E Roberts, lbw, b Chappell	1
M A Holding, c Thomson, b Chappell	6
S T Clarke, run out	16
J Garner, c sub, b Pascoe	3
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 9, n-b 2)	15
Total (42.5 overs)	168

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—20, 2—34, 3—41, 4—41, 5—68, 6—88, 7—95, 8—113, 9—164, 10—168.

BOWLING: Lillee, 10—4—18—2; Thomson, 6—0—38—1; Pascoe, 8.5—1—21—2; Malone, 10—1—33—1; Chappell, 10—1—43—2.

Boycott by Boycott

By Keith Macklin

The in-depth sub committee which is investigating the affairs of Yorkshire County Cricket Club has received no response from Geoffrey Boycott to an invitation to appear before them. When the full county committee met yesterday at Headingley to consider an interim report, it was stated that Boycott had been given four dates on which to appear before the in-depth committee, the last one early in February, but he had not replied.

At a *press conference* after the full committee meeting Michael Crawford, chairman said six recommendations had been made by the in-depth sub committee, which is chaired by an "outsider", Peter Dobson a retired accountant and magistrate. The recommendations, which are to be discussed in greater detail by the full committee, are that the decision making body within the County Cricket Club should be reduced from thirty to an executive committee of ten; that increasing emphasis should be placed on the provision of resources devoted to coaching; that a chief executive and a commercial manager should be appointed; that more money should be spent on improving facilities at Headingley, and that the role of the so-called Reform Group should be examined.

Mr Crawford batted skilfully, and stonewalled as expertly as Boycott himself, in facing a barrage of questions. He would not commit himself on most *thorny topics*, and *when asked* whether there was a chance of a compromise between Ray Illingworth, the team manager, and Boycott, he said he "would hope so".

The chairman hinted that more cricket would be played at Headingley than in past years to justify expenditure, which would mean fewer fixtures at other Yorkshire grounds.

Australia still lead World Cup

Wellington, Jan 26.—Australia maintained their unbeaten record in the Women's World Cup when they beat India by four wickets today. India scored 107 for eight in a match reduced by rain from 60 to 40 overs, and Australia clinched victory at 108 for six.

Australia have now won all seven of their matches and lead the standings in the five-team tournament with 28 points, 10 clear of their nearest challengers England and New Zealand. India faded after a promising start in which the top scorer Fowzieh Khaleeli helped her side to reach 57 for one with a *spirited* 29.

Australia made a faltering response and were 57 for three before a fourth wicket stand of 29 between Jennifer Jacobs, top scorer with 30, and Lee Albon gave them the initiative.

SCORES: India 107 for eight (40 overs), Australia 108 for six (38.5 overs).

	P	W	T	L	Pts
Australia	7	7	0	0	28
England	8	4	1	3	18
New Zealand	7	4	1	2	18
India	7	2	0	5	8

Snooker

Reardon rallies to put Taylor out

By Sydney Friskin

Ray Reardon who has won the world professional snooker title six times, survived a tense battle of attrition to beat Dennis Taylor of Northern Ireland by five frames to three when the Masters tournament, sponsored by Benson and Hedges began at the Wembley conference centre yesterday. Reardon moved into the quarter finals, where he will meet Terry Griffiths.

Most of the afternoon's thrills were packed into the eighth frame, which Reardon won on the respotted black ball. Taylor looked as if he was on the way to levelling the scores at four frames all when he established a comfortable lead. But his luck ran out when he lost the cue ball on attempting a shot on the brown. This brought the score to 45—23 in his favour which meant that Reardon needed the remaining four balls on the table to level the scores.

A long spell of cat and mouse tactics ended when Reardon potted the brown. Then he fluked the blue to reduce the lead to 45—32, still needing the two remaining balls on the table. Taylor tried a long shot on the pink which he just missed and Reardon followed on to pot it, and then sent *the black down to draw* level.

So the black ball came up again and after a short spell of safety playing the ball was safely tucked up against a side cushion. Reardon, after a brief study of the situation, doubled it superbly into one of the middle pockets to end the match.

Taylor had taken a long time to find his touch. His break of 72 in the sixth frame not only restored his confidence but also brought him back into the match, at three frames all. He had gone into the interval trailing 1—3, but recovered magnificently by winning the next two frames, the sixth frame having been secured on the pink ball.

Reardon, though he was more consistent before the interval, was unable *to score fluently*. Both players, consequently, resorted *to safety methods which* slowed the match down to some extent. Reardon, who was in difficulty in the seventh frame, won it with a great clearance break of 64 which was his best effort of the match. Before that, his highest break was 48 in the third frame.

First round: R Reardon (Wales) beat D Taylor (Northern Ireland) 5—3 (Reardon first): 27—79, 79—25, 75—23, 66—52, 47—72, 14—77, 66—46, 52—45.

Squash rackets

Brumby reaches a peak

By Richard Eaton

Glen Brumby, a 21-year-old Australian who has already won the world junior Open and the British under-19 Open, is within two matches of taking the British under-23 Open. He won 9—7, 9—2, 9—1 against Trevor Wilkinson, of Zimbabwe, in the quarter-final at Wembley yesterday.

Brumby is the favourite and *it shows*. He softened up Wilkinson, a bearded, piratical-looking *customer who likes to attempt to* demolish the front wall from time to time, by containing his most aggressive efforts and then steadily picking him off.

The Australian recently moved to No 16 in the world and, physically more flexible than he was, he is probably playing the best squash of his life. "But it's one thing to play that against the top players and another to come here and impose it on players you are expected to beat", he said.

Brumby next had to impose it on Ricki Hill, a fellow Australian who first came to England with the same junior team in 1978 and, who, like Brumby, has based himself here. Brumby has always beaten him, but Hill is an ambitious man. Yesterday he gained revenge for a defeat three years ago by Jamshed Gul, the Pakistani *with the name* of a Persian king, by beating him 3—9, 9—5, 9—4, 9—1.

There was a nasty crack on the hand for Jamshed in the third game and some *clumsy jostling* with eight lets in 10 rallies in the fourth but every incident was negotiated in a generous spirit. Less generous were Hill's tactics, which were dull but effective.

QUARTER FINALS: G Brumby (Australia) beat T Wilkinson (Zimbabwe) 9—7, 9—2, 9—1; R Hill (Australia) beat J Gul (Pakistan) 3—9, 9—5, 9—4, 9—1.

Badminton

Danes give Scotland a lesson

Scotland's outclassed badminton team faced a mission impossible last night when they carried a 4—0 deficit against Denmark into the last session of the Thomas Cup, European Zone, semi-final at Grangemouth.

They needed to win all five games to qualify for the final in England in May after losing Monday's opening matches.

Allen Campbell, Scotland's coach, remained philosophical although desperately disappointed that his chief hopes for at least one victory, doubles pairing Billy Gilliland and Dan Travers, fell well below their usual high standard.

RESULTS: (Scottish names first): Singles: C Gallagher lost to F Delfs, 15—5, 15—2; G Hamilton lost to M Frost Hansen, 15—1, 15—1. Doubles: B Gilliland and D Travers lost to J P Nierhoff and J Helledie, 15—7, 15—7. A White and D Shavler lost to Frost Hansen and S Fladberg, 15—9, 15—11.

Yachting

Night rescue drama

From Barry Pickthall
Mar del Plata, Jan 26

After the Italian yacht Rollgo had arrived here on Monday, the 13th place on handicap at the end of this third leg of the Whitbread round-the-world yacht race, the skipper, Pierre Sicouri, told of a harrowing experience in the Southern Ocean when one of his crew fell overboard. Paolo Martinoni was helping to make a sail change, eight days out from Auckland, when the spinnaker suddenly snatched, flipping him over the side.

The spinnaker was hurriedly taken down and the 51ft yacht turned round. But the crew, who quickly lost sight of Martinoni in the dark, were only guided back to the spot by his shouts. As they passed by him the crew threw Martinoni a lifebelt with a light attached, which he held aloft to guide the yacht back, and he was picked up on the second pass.

Martinoni was in the water for more than six minutes and with water temperatures little more than six degrees centigrade he was badly shocked and suffering from hypothermia. He recovered after being put in his bunk and wrapped in sleeping bags.

Bubblegum, the 43ft British yacht which lost her rudder when close to the Horn and taken in tow by a Chilean naval ship, is expected to arrive here on February 7. Her crew sailed from Punta Arenas early on Tuesday after rigging a spare rudder and will fit a new foil on arrival in time to complete the last leg of the race back to Portsmouth.

Foundation donation

Birdseye Foods will give the Sports Aid Foundation up to *£40,000 this year. How much* they pay depends on how many 5p coupons from a range of their products are sent back to them.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol City 2, Norwich City 2; Swindon Town 1, Watford 2; Orient v Crystal Palace postponed.

For the record

Tennis

VINA DEL MAR (Chile): First round: F Torre (France) beat A Gimenez (Spain), 1—6, 6—4, 6—1; A Zugarelli (Italy) beat H Kandler (West Germany) 6—4, 7—6; Z Kubarsky (Hungary) beat D Keretic (Yugoslavia) 6—4, 6—2; C Castellan (Argentina) beat S Simonsson (Sweden) 7—6, 6—3.

SEATTLE: Women's singles final: M Navratilova (US) beat A Jaeger (US) 6—2, 6—0.

CHICAGO: K Rinaldi (US) beat R Fairbank (South Africa) 6—3, 4—6, 6—2; P Casale (US) beat S Walsh (US) 7—6, 7—6; A Land (US) beat M Torres (US) 4—6, [illegible]; H Sukova (Czechoslovakia) beat M Jausovec (Yugoslavia) 7—6, 4—6, 7—3.

Cricket

CANBERRA: Pakistan under-19: 186 (M Rana 100, G Fletcher 3-32). Combined NSW-ACT Under-19: 39-1.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Calgary Flames 3, Boston Bruins 5; Minnesota North Stars 9, Toronto Maple Leafs 2; Hartford Whalers 6, Chicago Black Hawks 3.

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Seattle Supersonics 115, New York Knicks 99.

Fencing

DE BEAUMONT CENTRE: National epee championship: Quarter-final round: S Roose (Bath) beat J Stanbury (Salle Boston) 10—4; N Mallet (Salle Boston) beat S Henshall (Worcester) 12—11; J Llewellyn (Reading) beat J Melville (LFTC) 10—7; R Johnson (Salle Boston) beat R Davenport (Reading) 10—7. Semi-final round: Roose beat Mallet 10—9; Johnson beat Llewellyn 10—8. Final: Johnson beat Roose 10—6.

Speed skating

HEERENVEEN: European championships: Women's 500 metres: 1, N Petruseva (USSR) 41.24 sec, track record. 1,500 metres: 1, N Petruseva 2 min 9.50 sec; 1,000 metres: 1, N Petruseva 1 min 25.17; 3,000 metres: 1, Busch 4:38.05. Final position: 1, Petruseva 175.786 pts.

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: K Keegan (Southampton) 18; C Regis (West Bromwich) 18; K Dalglish (Liverpool) 14; T McDermott (Liverpool) 13; J Wark (Ipswich) 18; K Dalglish (Liverpool) 14; S Moran (Southampton) 12.

SECOND DIVISION: S Stainrod (QPR) 16; S White (Luton) 14; T Aylott (Barnsley) 15; S Garner (Blackburn) 13; R Wylde (Oldham) 12.

THIRD DIVISION: K Cassells (Oxford) 19; G Davies (Fulham) 16; A Kellow (Exeter) 14; N Chatterton (Millwall) 12; D Coney (Fulham) 11; D White (Gillingham) 11.

FOURTH DIVISION: I Madden (Bury) 24; I Allinson (Colchester) 18; R Campbell (Bradford C) 15; S Johnson (Bury) 15.

Hockey

Clift goals put paid to Oxford

Oxford University 0 H.A. XI 2

The Hockey Association XI, consisting mainly of players from the England under-21 squad, defeated Oxford University in their annual match at the Parks yesterday, Sydney Friskin writes.

Both the HA goals were scored by Clift who played for the England under-21 side last year at Barcelona in the junior European championship where England failed to qualify for the junior world championship, to be played in August this year at Kuala Lumpur. His first goal came in the 20th minute of the second *half* when he drove the ball past a crowded defence into *goal. The second came indirectly* from a short corner two minutes before the end.

Oxford felt that they had as much of the game—there were four short corners for each side—but they failed to seize their chances. Blackett, Gordon, Mansfield and Stevenson all missed

Rackets/Real Tennis

Nicholls reaches semi-final

By Roy McKelvie

Mark Nicholls reached the semi-final round of both the rackets and the real tennis in the Army championships at Queen's Club yesterday. In the real tennis he was joined by Michael Joynson, David Reed-Felstead, his chief rival on the rackets court, and Barry Aitken.

Nicholls, the rackets title holder, began his day by putting to flight two Scots Guards players. The first was Campbell Gordon, a Nato staff officer stationed in Oslo (a long way from a rackets court) who led 9—3 in the first game but was then beaten 15—10, 15—0. Ian Mackay-Dick fared no better losing by 15—3, 15—3, 15—6.

RACKETS: First round: C Gordon beat J H T Short 15—8, 15—7. Second round result: M W Nicholls beat Gordon 15—10, 15—0; I C Mackay-Dick beat M W Joynson 15—11, 15—14; J A A Mains beat R H Miller 15—0, 15—3; G A J de Lotbiniere beat W I O Doble 15—8, 15—3. Third round: Nicholls beat Mackay-Dick 15—3, 15—3, 15—6.

REGIMENTAL DOUBLES: Second round: RHG/D (D M Reed-Felstead and D T Hardy) beat Scots Guards (I C Mackay-Dick and A I C Gordon) 15—0, 15—10, 15—10. QR Irish Hussars (J A Mains and A Wolstenholme) beat Scots Guards (R H Miller and R A Scott) 15—8, 15—0, 15—12.

REAL TENNIS: third round: M W Joynson beat J H S Aberman 6—1, 6—5; D M Reed-Felstead beat P N P Watts 6—1, 6—1; E B C Aitken beat J H T Short 6—0, 6—2; M W Nicholls beat P G Chamberlin 6—0, 6—0.

Rowing ban upheld

Two of Thames Tradesmen's Olympic oarsmen, Robertson and Rankine, will be forced to miss the Head of the River race on *March 20* after their four-month suspension was upheld yesterday. *Jim Railton* writes. The Amateur Rowing Association informed the chairman and captain of the rowing club at a meeting of their council that the suspensions were effective from January 1, 1982.

Rugby Union

Selectors regard the choice of Scott as worthwhile risk

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

England's recall of John Scott and Philip Blakeway for their second championship international, against Ireland at Twickenham on Saturday week, should strengthen a forward platform which caused some anxiety for the selectors in the drawn match against Scotland.

This implies that they are ready to overlook Scott's lack of match preparation in return for his control at the back of the scrummage as well as his ball-winning potential in the lineouts. Bob Hesford and Gary Pearce, who played against Australia and Scotland, are now chosen as reserves. In other respects the team is unchanged.

It is asking a lot of Scott, who had his first game of the season last Friday, to put him in so soon at the deep end, but he is a buoyant and resilient performer whose tough training has been monitored carefully in recent weeks. He was at lock when playing for Cardiff against Bective Rangers in Dublin. He hopes to be in his rightful position at No 8 when leading his club next Saturday.

The chairman of selectors, "Budge" Rogers, conceded yesterday that there was an element of risk in their choice of Scott, who won the last two of his 20 caps in Argentina last summer. "John suffered no reaction after his game in Dublin", he said, "and although we accept that he can't be 100 per cent in terms of match fitness, we believe that he gives us a better balance at loose forward alongside two young flankers who have been playing so well. We expect him to be subject to some limitations, but think we have a better team with him in it."

Scott's weight went up to 18½st after his return from Argentina, where he was able to train hardly at all but managed to play with remarkable effect and panache in the big games. Now he is down to 16st after operations which shortened his ankle ligaments and bound them with carbon fibres.

Scott said yesterday: "Obviously I am short of match practice. But I have been able to train as hard as anyone in the last month. I don't think I am coming back too soon. If I feel ready to play for Cardiff's first team I must be ready for an international.

"I don't think that there is that much difference in the standards of fitness required. It really comes down to how confident you feel and I'm quite certain that I will be able to do my stuff on the day. The basic problem was that I played on even though my ankle ligaments had become stretched."

Of Blakeway's recall, Mr Rogers said that the Gloucester prop had been chosen for his undoubted scrummaging ability. "We are now happy about his fitness, although I have to admit that there was at least one moment last season when I was very concerned whether it was right because of his neck or back injuries to ask him to play at top level again." Blakeway played for England throughout the last two championships, including the grand slam campaign of 1980, and is now due for a ninth cap.

The chairman added that the selectors had been unanimous in their decisions at the end of a long meeting. "We never take a vote, but that doesn't mean that individual members may not have a reservation or two about one choice or another." He and his colleagues had taken due note of what the Irish forwards did to their Welsh opponents last weekend.

"It's a long time since I saw a Welsh pack so disrupted. Ireland looked a very good side, although I fancy that if we defend as well as we did against Argentina or Scotland, "Ollie" Campbell won't expect to get as much rope at Twickenham as he enjoyed in Wales.

"In a funny sort of way, I'm glad Ireland won. If they had lost yet another international, their motivation for the England game would have been something tremendous."

I suspect that for different reasons Ireland's adrenalin will still be flowing. Mr Rogers thought that the Irish game would be a hard one and that the odds, much more often than not, were 6-4 in favour of the home side.

"An outstanding England back division didn't get enough possession at Murrayfield," he said. "It has such confidence in its ability that it's crying out even for some of the 50-50 ball these days. I hope our reconstituted pack can give it a lot more opportunity."

Bill Beaumont will be playing for his 31st cap, Mike Slemen for his 27th, and Steve Smith for his 23rd — one short of Dick Jeeps's record as an England scrum half.

The England squad will have its usual preparation at Stourbridge next Monday evening.

ENGLAND: W M H Rose (Cambridge University and Coventry); J Carleton (Orrell), C R Woodward (Leicester), P W Dodge (Leicester), M A C Slemen (Liverpool); G H Davies (Cambridge University and Coventry), S J Smith (Sale); C E Smart (Newport), P J Wheeler (Leicester), P J Blakeway (Gloucester), N C Jeavons (Moseley), W B Beaumont (Fylde, capt), M J Colclough (Angoulême), P J Winterbottom (Headingley), J P Scott (Cardiff). Replacements: N C Stringer (Wasps), L Cusworth (Leicester), N Melville (Wasps), A Simpson (Sale), G S Pearce (Northampton), R J Hesford (Bristol).



Scott: Intensive training has been carefully monitored

Anglo Scots four changes

For their match against South of Scotland at Rosslyn Park on Saturday the Anglo Scots have made four changes from the team which would have played in the postponed game against Edinburgh. Roddy Grant returns in place of Sandy Macrae at full-back and, on the left wing, Duncan Bruce Lockhart comes in for Murray Fisken, of Moseley and Boroughmuir, who has elected to play for the North and Midlands in the English County Final.

Ian McKie, af Sale, has a hamstring injury and as there is doubt about the fitness of Russell Grant, of London Scottish, a vacancy has been left at lock forward. The Cambridge University and Scotland "B" No. 8, Peter Lillington, appears for the first time this season, displacing Jeremy Campbell-Lamerton.

TEAM: R Grant (London Scottish), J Pollock (Gosforth), J Hume (London Scottish), R Gordon (London Scottish) D Bruce Lockhart (Durham University), R Wilson (London Scottish), I Ramage (Gosforth), T Walker (London Scottish), R Cunningham (Bath), J Fraser (London Scottish), A N Other, A McHarg (London Scottish), S Pratt (London Scottish), P Lillington (Cambridge University), M Biggar (London Scottish), (captain). Replacements: G Irvine (Harrogate), I Kirk (London Scottish).

Westminster go forward

By Gordon Allen
Westminster 19pts Royal Free 3

Westminster reached the semi-final round of the Hospitals Cup when they beat Royal Free at Cobham yesterday by two goals, a penalty goal and a try to penalty. At Rosslyn Park on February 10 they will play the winner of tomorrow's match at Chislehurst between London and Guy's.

Royal Free won little of the ball and even that was often unusable. They were outweighted in the scrummage and, particularly in the first half, when Westminster had the wind in their favour, outrun behind it. Westminster led 16-0 at half time, which left Royal Free with an impossible task, given all their difficulties.

Greenway came through from full back to score Westminster's first try. Macaulay dummied with both his centres at a ruck in Royal Free's 22 and Greenway was able almost to walk in between the posts. Macaulay converted.

That try owed much to deception and skill. The next one owed more to weak Royal Free tackling. When Watkinson kicked a head, Greenway caught the ball just inside his own half and ran along the touchline before linking with his forwards. They transferred the ball across the field to Bunting, who scored between the posts, for another conversion by Macaulay. Bunting also scored the third try on the point of half time, after Hammersley had cut through as clean as a knife.

Play in the second half was ragged as an old Rugby shirt. Walsh kicked a penalty for Royal Free and Walsh in an unsuccessful attempt to solve their problems in the back division. Even then, Westminster still looked more likely to score in sudden breakouts. Royal Free had fleeting chances but were undone by a combination of their own hesitancy and Westminster's pressure.

In a first round replay at Honor Oak Park, St Thomas' beat King's College 15-13 and go on to play St Bartholomew's next Tuesday.

WESTMINSTER: P. Greenway; P. Pritchard, C. Hammersley, P. Sharples, capt., A. Bunting; J. Macaulay, J. Brown; V. Nicholls, C. Wilcox, P. Davies, R. Thomas, R. Bolton, T. Stephenson, R. McNabb.

ROYAL FREE: D. Walsh; G. Renfrew, J. Jackson, D. Hughs, J. Hare; A. Watkinson, A. Penney; A. Baird, T. Wistow, P. Tattersall, R. Wood-Baker A. Doble, capt.; T. Hughes, O. Chan, J. Morris.

Referee: V. Davies (London).

Beaumont aids sport

The England rugby captain, Bill Beaumont, is currently proving that his knowledge of sport is as impressive as his contribution on the field. He captains one of the two teams of sports personalities in the BBC television programme "Question of Sport". In accordance with his amateur status, Beaumont had donated £1,200 of his £2,000 television fee to his club, Fylde, and the remaining £800 to the RFU charitable trust.

Pierre Villepreux, the French full back of the late Sixties and early Seventies, will be giving a series of clinics on back play in Bath, Gloucester, Staffordshire, Lancashire and Yorkshire from May 10-17.

Racing

Fisher cleared in Ekbalco inquiry

Roger Fisher, the trainer, and David Goulding, the jockey, were cleared yesterday afternoon at a Jockey Club inquiry into the running of Ekbalco at Newcastle on November 14. The pair were called to London to explain the improvement in Ekbalco's performance compared with his running on the same course 16 days previously. Then, on his seasonal reappearance, he finished a well beaten fifth to Freight Forwarder. On his return to the course he romped home from a high-class field in the Fighting Fifth Hurdle.

Fisher, aged 39, who trains at Ulverston, Cumbria, said: "I had a very fair hearing. It's been a worrying last few months because I have never been called down to London before. I don't think that I should have been here at all, but I'm delighted it is all cleared up now," Fisher added.

Fisher, who was legally represented, went on to say that Ekbalco would run in the Irish Sweeps Hurdle at Leopardstown on Saturday, and would travel by boat to Ireland on Thursday.

The Newcastle matter was referred to Portman Square by the local stewards, and this afternoon, the Jockey club's disciplinary committee, chaired by Lord Fairhaven, watched camera patrol recordings of both races. They decided that neither trainer nor jockey were in breach of the all important rule 151. This states that every horse shall run on its merits and jockeys should take all reasonable measures to ensure that their mounts are given every opportunity of winning or gaining the best possible placing.

Horses trained by Fisher and ridden by Goulding, whose waiting tactics have become well known, have been the subject of nine inquiries by local stewards in the north already this season. But the Cumbrian trainer stated that he was not suffering from a persecution complex. He expressed his faith in Goulding, saying that he would continue to ride Ekbalco. Goulding, aged 33, said: "I'm very happy about this result, but I have no intention of changing my riding tactics."

The committee also ruled that neither had contravened Jockey Club instructions concerning "schooling in public". Fisher, who has six runners today three of them at Newcastle, has sent out 13 winners this season, one of whom was later disqualified.

The Bishop Auckland trainer, Denys Smith, was fined a total of £1.000 at a Jockey Club inquiry yesterday, following a positive dope test on his horse Praetorian Guard. The colt started 6-4 favourite for the Northern Goldsmith's Handicap at Newcastle on August 29, and finished fifth of seven runners.

Smith, aged 57, who was legally represented, said: "I had a fair hearing. Praetorian Guard was given an injection of Dexon-5, on the advice of my veterinary surgeon, to alleviate heat in a foreleg".

The stewards in a statement said "The urine of Praetorian Guard was found to contain dexamethasone, a prohibited substance.

Smith was fined £600 under rule 53, and £400 under rule 200. Nevin was fined £100.

Praetorian Guard won four races last season and is a leading fancy for the William Hill Lincoln Handicap at Doncaster on March 27.

Smith, who has trained a Lincoln winner before, Foggy Bell, saddled Red Alligator to win the 1968 Grand National.







Goulding (left), who was cleared and Smith, fined £1,000

Lucky Vane pointed towards Newcastle

By Michael Seely

Lucky Vane, the winner of yesterday's Ollerton Handicap Steeplechase at Nottingham, will have Newcastle's Eider Steeplechase on February 20 as his next objective. Toby Balding, his trainer, won the race three times in the late sixties with Highland Wedding, who went on to triumph in the Grand National in 1969. But only if this looks like being the last National will Balding consider running Lucky Vane in this year's race.

"At seven Lucky Vane is still a bit immature and inexperienced" the trainer said, "but of course if it looks like being curtains for Aintree we'll have to have a go." Jenny Pitman, however immediately announced that Lord Gulliver, who finished unplaced behind Lucky Vane, would go to Liverpool and that Ben De Haan would ride her horse.

There were two setbacks for those foolish enough to back odds-on chances at the winter game. Cima, who started at 11-4 on for the first division of the Stop Gap Hurdle was beaten a head by the 20-1 chance, Covent Garden, with Weaver's point two lengths away third. The favourite's trainer, Jim Old, was not at Nottingham, but Bob Champion, reported that although Cima jumped brilliantly he failed to quicken in the holding ground. Indeed Cima's hurdling was spectacular, but he never appeared capable of shaking off the winner in the straight.

It is dangerous to make excuses for beaten horses, but Cima blew for a long time afterwards and may have needed the race. Ladbrokes have knocked Cima's price for the Daily Express Triumph hurdle out to 16-1, but say that they have received backing for Weaver's Point and have trimmed his odds from 40-1 to 25-1.

Bill Clay, the winning trainer, was delighted with the performance of Covent Garden. "I bought him privately from Jeremy Tree and this is the first time I've had the four-year-old to my liking. He is a decent horse and I intend to run him in the Victor Ludorum Hurdle at Haydock Park."

The other surprise was the defeat of Fearless Imp in the Elvaston Novices Steeplchase. Racing down the far side of the course Fearless Imp continually outjumped the second favourite, No Hurry. However, as they turned for home Mercy Rimell's other runner, Rorqual started to close on the leader. Strongly ridden by Eddie Woods, Rorqual forced his head in front in the final stride for a neck victory. This was Woods's second winner since he turned professional.

Mrs Rimell was delighted with her 33-1 winner who was receiving 15 lb from the favourite. "This is the first horse we've ever trained for Col Whitbread. Fred bought him privately but Rorqual has had all kinds of training troubles. He has been off the course for a year and this was the first time that he jumped fences in public." The Kinnersley Novices have always been well-schooled and Rorqual's fencing was more than adequate.

Mrs Rimell confirmed that Gaye Chance was still on target for the Schweppes Gold Trophy, but reiterated her warning that the horse might miss Newbury if the weights had to be raised too much. Be that as it may the 12-1 on offer against Gaye Chance for the Champion Hurdle represents good each-way value and should be taken.

Peter Easterby recieved some consolation for his disappointments last weekend when his son, Tim rode Cybrandian to a narrow victory over Rolleston in the Carlton Handicap Hurdle. Easterby is now leading amateur with 11 victories to his credit. As expected the stable's Cheltenham Gold Cup Hope, Little Owl was one of 19 acceptors at the four-day stage of declarations for the William Hill Yorkshire handicap at Doncaster. But no decision will be reached until later in the week. The trainer returned from Teneriffe vesterdav afternoon.

Michael Dickinson is still, "walking his box" trying to decide whether to run the Bregawn of Political Pop at Doncaster. "Hamlet" has also not determined whether Wayward Lad goes for the Tote Jackpot Steeplechase or the Tote Double Steeplechase at Cheltenham the same afternoon. A first-class afternoon's sport is promised on the Gloucestershire course as Heiglin, Pollardstown and Broadsword are amongst the 19 acceptors for the Tote Treble Hurdle.

☐ Jim Wilson's bad run extended to Chepstow yesterday with a last fence fall on Imperium in the opening Heather Novices' steeplechase. Wilson, who pulled up the odds-on Little Owl at Kempton Park on Saturday, went to Ireland on Monday to ride another hot favourite, Blue Chips, at Fairyhouse, but was well beaten into third place.

Wolverhampton card

1.45 BESCOT CHASE (Div 1: Novices: £960: 2m) (12 runners)

7		CAMPELLO BOY (D Sidoll) W Jenks 7-11-0	S J O'Neill
8	000-00p	CASHED IN (C Cottrell) K White 6-11-0	C Smith
9	100-0f4	CORBY GLEN (Heathavon Stables) J Spearing 10-11-0	R Dickin
10	00344-0	FAIR ARTHUR (R McAlpine) W Jenks 6-11-0	R F Davies
11	/00-4b2	FINE BIRD (M Castell) R Juckes 7-11-0	P Carvill 4
12	f00231-	GREY COBWEB (Mrs E Treasure) J Edwards 9-11-0	—
13		JUST A KINSMAN (Ld Crawshaw) Mrs A Cousins 6-11-0	M Williams
16	ff0-pp	MOUNT TEMPLE (R Bedwell) D Morley 6-11-0	B R Davies
18	3020-pp	PONTI HILL (H Williams) K Lewis 8-11-0	J Suthern
19	420p00	RAG TIME BAND (A Freeth) A Chamberlain 7-11-0	Mr A Chamberlain 7
21	/p3322-	THE GO-BOY (Mrs W Sykes) Mrs W Sykes 8-11-0	S Morshead
22	11-00-	UPHAM PLEASURE (R Brinkworth) D Gandolfo 7-11-0	P Barton

2 The Go-Boy, 11-4 Fine Bird, 4 Upham Pleasure, 7 Corby Glen, 10 Fair Arthur, Grey Cobweb, 14 others.

2.15 BESCOT CHASE (Div II: Novices: £960: 2m) (14)

1	432421	APPLANTE (Miss N Carroll) R Armytage 7-11-7	DOUBTFUL
5	p0/000	BROAD LOOM (C Harvey) Mrs A Finch 8-11-0	—
6	220-000	CELTIC ISLE (David Timothy) Mrs M Rimell 8-11-0	S Morshead
7	0f0b00-	CHANCER" LAST (D Lloyd) K Lewis 8-11-0	S J Davies 7
11	0000-00	GAY HUNTRESS (C Bridgett) C Bridgett 7-11-0	Mr C Bridgett
12	000-000	HUMBER PRINCE (W.Burridge jun.) Mrs J Pitman 6-11-0	C Brown
13	p	JOHN'S WALK (B) (Mrs C Lloyd-Jones) Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 6-11-0	—
14	fp0f3p	MASTER SPORT (L Grouse) D Gandolfo 8-11-0	P Barton
15	0-p0014	NOVUS KING (B) (M.Smilyh & Son) M Tate 6-11-0	C Smith
17	20/30-p	P.C. PLOD (B Jenks) W Jenks 8-11-0	R F Davies
20	000/0pf	RIGOLETTO (E Evans) E Evans 7-11-0	J Suthern
21	000p-	ROSE LEE (J Needham) J Needham 8-11-0	—
23	0/30-pp	TONTO BOY (J Bradley) J Bradley 6-11-0	G Davies 4
24	33uf-3	VELVETSTOWN (Mrs G E Jones) Mrs G E Jones 8-11-0	Mr C Crozier

5-4 Celtic Isle, 9-4 Velvetstown, 6 Novus King, 8 Humber Prince, 10 P.C. Plod, 14 others.

2.45 CEMENT CITY CHASE (Handicap: £1,990: 3¼m) (14)

1	0111-pp	RIB LAW (M Spedding) S Wright 8-11-2	P Scudamore
3	02-3oub	PILOT OFFICER (CD) (R Padmore) Mrs Rimell 7-11-7	S Morshead
5	1-000b3	SCOT LANE (CD) (T Isherwood) M Tate 9-11-4	C Smith
6	pf-30pf	ANOTHER PROSPECT (H Thursfield) R Juckes 10-11-2	P Carvill 4
11	30013u	GUN METAL (Mrs A Beeson) E Beeson 7-11-1	J Akehurst 7
12	20/13-1	NOBLEST NOBLE (CD) (Mrs C Gaynor) Earl Jones 12-11-1	R F Davies
13	p-04310	LAAKEN (DB) (D Churston) D Morley 7-11-0	B R Davies
19	up-p02f	PRINCELY CALL (Mrs G E Jones) Mrs G E Jones 8-10-8	J Suthern
20	313fp2-	BROOMY BANK (Capt J Lumsden) J Edwards 7-10-7	—
26	004232	GORDON'S LAD (Mrs C Rees) J Wilson 8-10-1	A Brown
27	12-02f3	LAWN MEET (Mrs D Henderson) N Henderson 7-10-0	C Mann 7
30	0-pp44p	HIGH DOWN HILL (F Irvine) R Hartop 8-10-0	M Floyd
31'	00004f-	ORMONDE TUDOR (J Kelly) A Andrews 13-10-0	P Richards
33	p/000-f	SCOTTISH MEMORIES (J Kendrick) Mrs C Lloyd-Jones 9-10-0	A Webb

11-4 Noblest Noble, 7-2 Gordon's Lad, 4 Scot Lane, 5 Rib Law, 8 Another Prospect, 10 Gun Metal, 12 Broomy Bank, 14 others.

3.15 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Novices: £1,185: 2m) (14)

1	402-141	ALDRO (D) (M Bavin) W Clay 6-11-0	N Clay
11	0	FRENETIC FRED (Mrs D Richards) D Richards 7-11-0	—
13	000p/0	GENERAL PEARL (Mrs J Fraser) J Fraser 7-11-0	M Floyd
17		MISS EVELIN (Mrs S Whitelocks) W D Francis 6-11-0	R Crank
24	00-0b04	CELTIC LAUGHTER (D Molyneux) Mrs M Rimmell 5-10-10	S Morshead
25	000-0f0	DERBYSHIRE FILET (Derbyshire Meat) Mrs J Pitman 5-10-10	C Brown
28	00-0000	JOLLY RED (J Smith) F Yardley 5-10-10	C Smith
29	40	KRISTENSON (Mrs A Stenson) R Fisher 5-10-10	K Teelan 7
30		LAURENCE PARSONS (C Cleary) Mrs M Rimmell 5-10-10	E Woods
32	000-00	MASTER GREGALACH (Mrs I Smith) M Hinchliffe 5-10-10	M O'Halloran
33	0202-00	MISS JUBILEE (D Davies) K Lewis 5-10-10	S J Davies 7
34	4p-00	MR MYND (G Buckingham-Bawden) S Wright 5-10-10	P Hobbs
38	330	STOWELL GROVE (Lady Vestey) D Nicholson 5-10-10	P Scudamore
39	0	TING (Miss E Phipps) G Fletcher 5-10-10	G Fletcher 4

7-4 Aldro, 3 Celtic Laughter, 4 Stowell Grove, 5 Kristenson, 7 Frenetic Fred, 12 others.

3.45 GORSEBROOK HURDLE (Handicap: £1,128: 2m) (21)

4	p04000	MITCHELSTOWN (DB) (A House) A House 8-11-3	R Floyd
8	00-2020	PRIVATE AUDIENCE (D) (Mrs A Beeson) E Beeson 6-10-8	J Akehurst 7
15	0011-00	SHOUTITOUT (Mrs J Cann) J F Cann 5-10-4	S G Knight
18	7-000	ROCK FALL (C Dent) R Fisher 5-10-2	R F Davies
19	2-00211	CAPVISTA (CD) (N Stephens) J Spearing 7-10-2	S Johnson 4
21	00-0000	ROMAN FANTASY (D) (Mrs N Gasele) N Gaselee 9-10-0	K Mancini 7
23	123/020	ROINEVAL (D) (M Smith & Son) M Tate 9-10-0	P Barton
24	1-02300	SPIKEY BILL (R Cheetham) P Mitchell 5-10-0	A Curran 4
25	000330	BLEATHWOOD (R Jennaway) K White 6-10-0	J Burke
26	442000	ELSELL (D) (J Smith) M Eckley 7-10-0	A O'Hagen 7
29	/030000	SALUTE THE LAW (D) (F Coxon) W Clay 11-10-0	Diana Clay 7
30	20p-	GLISSEEN (L Tomlinson) M James 5-10-0	S Morshead
31	1322-40	AMBASSADOR BOY (D) (D Hough) Mrs A Cousins 6-10-0	P Barry
32	010000-	BE FRIENDLY TOO (D) (Leisure Racing) R Fisher 5-10-0	K Teelan 7
33	200-000	MISS LOVE (W Love) M Tate 5-10-0	C Smith
34	000-0	SWEET AS A NUT (Maj P Bailey) J Wilson 6-10-0	A Brown
35	2l400/0	PIN TUCK (W Owens) W Owens 9-10-0	Stronge 7
36	0-00000	GENEROUS BID (B) (Mrs K Lloyd) S Wright 5-10-0	P Scudamore
38	/0f00-p	CASPIUS (Mrs J Fraser) Mrs J Fraser 8-10-0	M Floyd
39	00/b0-0	TELSTAR (D) (D Clowes) W Clay 8-10-0	M Elliott 4
41	p/0000-	BONNIE DE LYON (H McEwen) L Bridge 9-10-0	Mr M Rowley 7

3 Private Audience, 4, Shoutitout, 11-2 Capvista, 6 Roineval, Ambassador Boy, 8 Bleathwood, 12 Glissen, 14 Rockfall, 20 others.

4.15 BRIDGNORTH HURDLE (4-y-o: £690: 2m) (17)

2	010	TARGET PATH (D) (J Terry) W Jenks 11-3	R F Davies
6		CAMBRAY LAD (P Hodder) J Bradley 10-7	P Liddicoat 7
8		CHINA RUN (F Howles) F Yardley 10-7	C Smith
12		DOBSONS CHOICE (E Evans) E Evans 10-7	—
16		GOLDEN ALIBI (Mrs Earl Jones) Earl Jones 10-7	—
18	24	KESHOON (H Dale) P Bevan 10-7	T Wall 4
19		KIXLEY KIT (D Haywood) J Czerpak 10-7	—
20		LADY MIRAGE (W Whiston) W Whiston 10-7	P Barry
22		LIFESTYLE (G Barber) W D Francis 10-7	R Crank
25		MAYGATE (Mrs L O'Neill) O O'Neill 10-7	J Suthern
28		MUSTER GLEN (Mrs M Shawcross) R Fisher 10-7	—
29		MUSIC CITY (S Mailes) J Bradley 10-7	G Davies 4
32	240	PALATINATE (Capt J Macdonald-Buchanan) D Nicholson 10-7	P Scudamore
34		RED REPORT (G Worrall) P Bevan 10-7	A Coogan
35	4	RHEINGOLD'S GIFT (Wheatley Leisure) M Pipe 10-7	P Leach
37	032	SIGIR (D Chisholm) P Mitchell 10-7	R G Hughes
39	p	TENNIS TRACK (R Hickman) R Hickman 10-7	—

9-4 Sigir, 7-2 Keshoon, 9-2 Lifestyle, 6 Rheingold's Gift, Music City, 8 Palatinate, 10 others.

Wolverhampton selections

By Michael Seely
1.45 The Go Boy, 2.15 Celtic Isle, 2.45 Gordon's Lad, 3.15 Celtic Laughter, 3.45 Private Audience, 4.15 Sigir.

Newcastle programme

1.30 MOORHEN HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £1,018: 2m 120yd) (24 runners)

1	3-23314	LYNE MILL (D Swindlehurst) D Swindlehurst 8-11-13	Mr D Swindlehurst 7
2	00	BEWERLEY (K Chambers) M Reddan 9-11-8	P Murphy 4
3	fp0f0-0	GUN POINT (Mrs J Park) Denys Smith 7-11-8	A Dickman
7	020003/	MR RAFFERTY (S Taylor) Denys Smith 6-11-8	C Grant
8	0000/00	POHET (R Lewis) B Wilkinson 7-11-8	—
9		SETTLING DAY (Mrs J Milligan) B Wilkinson 6-11-8	D Wilkinson
10	0	SOLE AIM (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 6-11-8	Mr E McIntyre 4
11	0	STOP IT (A Scott) A Scott 7-1-8	A Robinson 7
12	f	WORTHY HEIRESS (E Robson) E Robson 7-11-8	C Pimlott
13	03344-p	YOUNG SAGART (J Charlton) J Charlton 9-11-8	B Adamson 7
14		AEGEAN SEAMAN (J Hurst) J Hurst 5-11-7	Mr B Storey 7
15	0	AMETAIN (C Longbottom) R Whitaker 5-11-7	A McGlynn 7
17	0-0	BORDER BROOK (W C WATTS) W C Watts 5-11-7	G Bradley 4
18	3	BURN NOOKA (R Fisher) R Fisher 5-11-7	D Goulding
19	00	DUNNIKIER HOUSE (Kingsway Cinemas' Scotland) K Oliver 5-11-7	Mr T G Dun
21	000	NELLIES PAL (C Lamb) C Lamb 5-11-7	S P Grant 4
22	00	NORTHERN EDITION (R Oxley) W A Stephenson 5-11-7	R Lamb
23	0003	PRETTY LASS (R MAson) R Woodhouse 5-11-7	R Barry
24	0-0	TAXI FREIGHT (Taxi Freight) R Johnson 5-11-7	D McCaskill 4
25	010040	AUDIT (B) (J Parkes) J Parkes 4-11-3	M Pepper 7
28	000	FRAGRANT MADAM (T Littleton) T Barnes 4-10-7	D Johnston 7
29		KINGSLEY HOUSE (A Robinson) S Nesbitt 4-10-7	Mrs M Nesbitt
30	u	LUCKY TINA (R Jeffrey) R Jeffrey 4-10-7	—
31	00	SUNSPEED (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 4-10-7	S Kettlewell 7

5-2 Burn Nooka, 7-2 Pretty Lass, 9-2 Northern Edition, 6 Audit, 8 Lyne Mill, 10 Mr Rafferty, 12 Dunnikier House, Taxi Freight, 20 others.

2.00 SWAN CHASE (Novices: £2,780: 2m 120yd) (7)

3	000-21p	ROMAN CON (W Lockey) B Wilkinson 8-11-10	R Atkins
4	0-0200	BALLYGORE (Mrs M Hathaway) W A Stephenson 6-11-5	Mr E McIntyre 4
6	004442	MARINE CADET (H Proud) J Charlton 6-11-5	G Bradley
7	1f00-0u	MARSHALL FIELD (A O'Connell) J FitzGerald 8-11-5	P A Charlton
8	0-0303p	MR BRADY (Benfield Motors) W A Stephenson 9-11-5	R Lamb
9	3p-2201	ONAPROMISE (T Macdonald) Denys Smith 6-11-10	C Grant
10	p00-2f	SUN CLOUD (M Hogan) M H Easterby 7-11-5	J O'Neill

11-8 Sun Cloud, 5-2 Onapromise, 4-1 Roman Con, 8-1 Mr Brady, 10-1 Marine Cadet, 20-1 others.

2.30 TEAL CHASE (Novices: £1,598: 3m) (15)

1	22p3uf	GILL BECK (B) (G smith) G Lockerbie 8-12-0	D Atkins
2	001p21	KEEP TRYING (J Walby) W A Stephenson 8-12-0	R Lamb
3	20-f1b2	MR SHUGG (D) (MRs W Forster) K Oliver 7-12-0	Mr T G Dun
5	pppu02-	CANTER UP (R Jeffrey) R Jeffrey 11-11-7	—
6	0/f3	CHETEL (R Brewis) R Brewis 8-11-7	C Pimlott
8	00-bf04-	COCKED HAT TRADER (Cocked Hat Foods) N Crump 7-11-7	C Hawkins
9	30-4243	COUNT VRONSKY (R McLean) B McLean 9-11-7	DOUBTFUL
11	0000/4	KILKEA (Mrs E Dunn) Denys Smith 8-11-7	C Grant
12	0/00	MASTER VIEW (B) (Mrs G Fairbairn) G Fairbairn 8-11-7	C Tinkler
13	4up-033	MISTER MOONSHINE (R Backhouse) R Fisher 8-11-7	J O'Neill
15	000	MY SAINT ANNE (Taylor Warren) R Johnson 7-11-7	D McCaskill 4
16	00/0pp0	NICKY TAM (Mrs J Pringle) A Scott 9-11-7	D Nolan
17	u0pp	PHIPPS CLOUD (D Marley) R Robinson 9-11-7	M Pepper 7
18	p02/00f	REGERIC (R Tallentire) S Nesbitt 8-11-7	Mrs S Nesbitt
19	f3-f040	RENNIS BAR (W Bruce) G Fairbairn 10-7	R Barry

3 Mr Shugg, 7-2 Mister Moonshine, 9-2 Gill Beck, 6 Keep Trying, 7 Kilkea, 8 Chetel, 12 Cocked Hat Trader, 20 others.

3.00 CRESTED GREBE HURDLE. (Handicap: £1,699: 3m) (12)

1	124-030	TALL ORDER (L Foster) L Foster 8-12-1	Mr R Foster
2	310000-	BELLE ISLE BOY (W J Smith) W J Smith 8-11-11	—
3	0	BORDER RIVER (W C.Watts) W C Watts 9-11-11	R Barry
4	1010p-	FRASASS (A Snipe) M H Easterby 5-11-11	Mr T Easterby
5	0010-03	GLENDYNE (D) (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 6-11-11	S Kettlewell 7
10	"3000fb	SAUCY EATER (C) (J Crichton) T Barnes 9-11-11	D Johnston 7
13	000401	SPIDER PEARL (J Hurst) J Hurst 7-11-8	Mr B Storey 7
14	0-3f020	SHOEMENDER (P Murphy) G Lockerbie 5-11-7	N Balmer
15	100000	BOBBY BROWN (M Brown) C Lamb 5-11-4	R Lamb
16	442	COPPER WATCH (J Eden) J Berry 5-11-4	S J O'Neill
17	000/	FOOL'S LUCK (Mrs I Ryles) F Watson 5-11-4	Mr F Watson
18	0400-22	SUPER TONY (Mrs F Walton) F Walton 5-11-4	Mr J Walton

9-4 Copper Watch, 11-4 Super Tony, 4-1 Glandyne, 6-1 Tall Order, 10-1 Shoemender, Frasass, 12-1 Saucy Eater, 20-1 others.

3.30 COOT CHASE (Handicap: £1,936: 2½m) (8)

1	12/p0ff	KING WEASEL (CD) (Mrs D Grant) M H Easterby 10-12-4	J J O'Neill
3	02311f	FORTINA'S EXPRESS (CD) (Mrs M Britton) W A Stephenson 8-11-5	R Lamb
4	u00-400	KELSO CHANT (D) (Mrs M Richardson) B Wilkinson 10-11-3	S Charlton
7	01-0340	IMPUS (CD) (R Robinson) R Robinson 9-10-6	M Pepper 7
9	112131	GOLD INVADER (CD) (A Scott) A Scott 9-10-4	D Nolan
10	2-24212	ICE PLANT (CD) (Lady Cadogan) N Crump 10-10-4	C Hawkins
11	124-410	CAROVINO (CD) (Mrs C Craven) R Whitaker 9-10-0	P A Charlton
12	112224-	BORDER BRIG (CD) (R Brewis) R Brewis 11-10	C Pimlott

7-4 Ice Plant, 3-1 Gold Invader, 9-2 Fortina's Express, 6-1 Carevino, 10-1 Border Brig, 12-1 King Weasel, 25-1 others.

4.0 MOORHEN HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £1,035: 2m 120yd) (22)

1	0-02140	GREEN MENELEK (CD) (W Lockey) B Wilkinson 6-11-13	C Pimlott
2	000-214	POLO POP (Mrs E Taylor) Denys Smith 6-11-13	C Grant
3	312040-	SIR MARCUS (Mrs G Reed) W Reed 6-11-13	Mr T Reed 7
4	000/	BARLEY MOSS (M Reddan) M Reddan 8-11-8	P Murphy 4
5	f00	CARAVAN CENTRE (Mrs R Barr) R Barr 10-11-8	—
6	f	ERNE WATERWAY (J Kettlewell) J Kettlewell 6-11-8	S Kettlewell 7
7	0	GOLDENOGAN (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 7-118	Mr P Hughes 7
8	0b000-3	HEADMERE (K Kelly) R Johnson 6-11-8	J O'Neill
9	42300-0	IRISHMAN (Ld Zetland) N Crump 6-11-8	C Hawkins
10	0/0-3p0	MANHATTAN ISLAND (J Bilclough) M Naughton 7-11-8	G Bradley 4
11		MELODY MOON (D Curr) Denys Smith 7-11-8	A Dickman
12	0	PERFECT FIT (J Jeffrey) J Jeffrey 8-11-8	Mr T Jeffrey 7
13	00/0	RAISE YOUR GLASS (A Comer) A Comer 7-11-8	Mr E McIntyre 4
16	400-000	TALLY BOY (T Gadd) R Johnson 6-11-8	D McCaskill 4
17	33-3043	TENQUIN (J Moran) R Fisher 6-11-8	D Goulding
18		WITCHES KNOWE (B Fearon) K Oliver 8-11-8	Mr T G Dun
20	0	DUBANA (W C Watts) W C Watts 5-11-7	R Barry
21	000	INSTANT FREEZE (R McLean) B McLean 5-11-7	S Charlton
22	000	LADY MARION (J Walby) W A Stephenson 5-11-7	R Lamb
23	0p-0000	NO EXCUSES (S Woodhead) N Crump 5-11-7	D Atkins
24		OWENBURN (Mrs D Coltman) K Oliver 5-11-7	—
34	000	SATINADA (Mrs F Walton) F Walton 4-10-7	Mr J Walton

15-8 Polo Pop, 7-2 Headmere, 9-2 Tenquin, 7 Green Menelek, 8 Irishman, 10 Sir Marcus, 12 Manhattan Island, 20 others.

Newcastle selections

By Michael Seely
1.30 Burn Nooka, 2.0 Sun Cloud, 2.30 Keep Trying, 3.0 Copper Watch, 3.30 Gold Invader, 4.0 Polo Pop.

Nottingham results

[illegible]

2.30 (2.31) OLLERTON CHASE (Handicap: £1,446)
LUCKY VANE, b g, by Lucky Brief — Corovana (Miss B Swire), 7-11-13 B Reilly (6-1 jt fav) 1
Flash Harry .... C Smith (14-1) 2
Easby Gold .... C Hawkins (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win, 62p; places, 38p, 44p, 28p; Dual F: £15.34. CSF: £8.07. Tricast: £35.34. G Balding at Weyhill. 1l, 8l. Secretary General (6-1) 4th. 15 ran. NR: Norton Phase.

3.00 (3 4) ELVASTON CHASE (Novices: £1,294: 2m)
RORQUAL, b g, by Quayside — Icydora (W Whitbread), 7-11-4 .... G Woods (33-1) 1
Fearless Imp .... C Pimlott (4-5 fav) 2
Leckle .... A Webber (4-1) 3
TOTE: Win, £3.30; places, £1.27, 12p, 22p; Dual F: £5.26. CSF: £5.75. Mrs M Rimmell at Kinnersley. Nk, 20l. Kalkashan (20-1) 4th. 14 ran.

3.30(3.33) STOP GAP HURDLE(DivII:4-y-o: £892: 2m)
WALLY WOMBAT, b g, by Abwah — Enligman (E Pratt) 10-10 J Suthern (9-2) 1
TUDORVILLE .... C Tinkler (4-1 jt fav) 2
ST DAVID'S DAY .... C Candy (13-2) 3
TOTE: win 39p, places 10p, 29p, 17p; dual forecast 98p, CSF £2.22. M Scudamore at Hoarwithy. 8l, 2l. Comedian 4-1 jt fav. Flighty Friend (33-1) 4th. 18 ran.

PLACEPOT: £20.55

Going: Hurdles; soft. Chase good.

Chepstow

Going: heavy

[illegible]

£1,176: 2m)
ORCHID BAY b g, Crozier — Sweet Orhid (P Sims) 5-10-10 H Davies (20-1) 1
Normandy Lad .... R F Davies (14-1) 2
Mint Streak .... S May (50-1) 3
TOTE Win, £2 29, places: 36p, 40p, £2.11 Dual forecast: 1st or 2nd with any other: 30p CSF: £26 51. G Thorner, at Letcombe Regis. 4l, 7l. Bold Yeoman (7-4 fav) 4th. 12 ran.

3.45 (3.52) BRIDGE BORDERS CHASE (Handicap. £1,805: 2m)
TOM'S LITTLE AL gr or ro g by Polacca — Fleet Street Filly (T Steddon) 6-5-7 R Millman (9-2) 1
Major Knight .... J Francome (7-4 fav) 2
El Cardo .... R Muggeridge (5-1) 3
TOTE: Win 54p Dual F. 28p CSF: £1.21. W. Williams at Buckfastleigh, 12l, dist. 3 finished. 6 ran.

4.15 (4.32) STONE HURDLE (Selling: £855: 2m)
EMPEROR NAPOLEON gr g. Young Emperor — Polly Chariot (P Parker) 5-11-1 N Coleman (5-1) 1
Nunswalk .... P Liddicoat (7-2 jt fav) 2
Shady Drive .... R Dennis (7-2 jt fav) 3
TOTE: Win 90p Places: 14p, 13p, 22p. Dual F. £3.32 CSF: £2 37 N Mitchell at Sherborne. Nk, 20l. Redesign (14-1) 4th. 11 ran. NR: Candy Street, Happy Manequin

PLACEPOT: Not won.

STATE OF GOING (official) Wolverhampton, good to soft, Newcastle soft. Tomorrow Taunton heavy, Huntingdon soft.

Boxing

Buchanan has one for road to The Noble Art

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The former British, world and European champion, Ken Buchanan's farewell to boxing at the National Sporting Club on Monday was his "second" in the space of 14 days, his friend Paddy Byrne told me yestersay. For Buchanan had decided to hang up his gloves when he drafted a retirement letter to the boxing board on January 12.

Only when Ricky Beaumont dropped out of the lightweight title eliminator with Geirge Feeney, of Hartlepool, at the last moment with a shoulder injury did Les Roberts, the matchmaker, ask Buchanan to come in as a replacement.

The Soct informed Mr Roberts that he had retir, as he had promised the vboard he would after a projectd bout with Andeh, of Nigeria. The matchmaker persuaded the 36-year-old veteran to take his gloves off the wall and come down to London for the all-important Lonsdale Night of the NSC. As the bout with Andeh did not take place Buchanan decided to help out his friend.

Monday's bout nearly did not take place either, for when the inspector came to collect his licence fee of £2, which was overdue, the canny Scot asked him to come back the next day. The cannier inspector told him to pay up now or else. Mr Roberts shelled out.

It was just as well that Buchanan made the trip to London, for he had the chane personally to thank the club where he had had his first professional bout 17 years ago, and where he had had 23 of his 70 contests, and also to hand the retirement letter to the board.

Buchanan was seen at his liveliest for many months and made Feeney, 12 years younger, work for his 79½-78 victory. Many people thought that the Scot had won; in fact Feeney had done more than enough from the fourth round to win clearly.

Though Buchanan spoke to the crowd from the ring after the bout he made no reference to his retirement. Why should he? After all, he had retired in his mind 14 days ago. It just remained to thank the club: which he did tearfully. Only back in his dressing-room did he say "Yes, that was my last fight."

So the rounds that had begun in 1965 after he won the ABA featherweight title had come full circle. Now the only rounds that the finest British boxer of the postwar period will see will be those in his pub in the Grassmarket in Edinburgh which he will name The Noble Art. Slainté, Ken.

STOCKHOLM: Amateur international tournament: England 7, Sweden 4 (Swedish names first): flyweight: P Olovsson lost to S Nolan, pts; bantam: M Frank lost to J Farrell, pts; feather: S Sjoestrand beat M Hanif, pts; light: T Lothander beat G Felvus, pts; light-welter: O Bengtsson lost to C McIntosh, pts; welter: S Blomqvist lost to C Pyatt, pts; Light-middle: S Bengtsson beat C Lithgow, pts; middle: K Vasara lost to B Schumacher, third round; light-heavy: C Corpi k.o. Zavier, third round; heavy: R Anderson lost to H Hilton, walkover; super heavy: A Eklund lost to A Elliot, pts. Outside programme: heavyweight: P Lucumba k.o. H Hilton, second round.

Athletics

Moorcroft wins 3,000 metres in fine style

Hamilton, New Zealand, Jan 26—David Moorcroft, of Britain, produced a telling late effort to win the 3,000-metres in 7mins 55secs ahead of Ken Martin, of America, in an international athletics meeting here tonight.

Moorcroft, compatriot John Robson, who finished third, Martin and Gerard Barrett, of Australia, were all in contention going into the final lap, but Moorcroft shrigged off their challenge in style.

John Walker New zealand's former Olympic champion provided the highlight of the meeting with nn impressive victory in the 1,000-metres event. It was a welcome return to form for Walker, 30, who was well beaten last Saturday in a 1,500-metres race in Christchurch by Steve Scott, of America.

Walker, urged on by his home crowd, gave Scott no chance in their return meeting, going to the front early and winning in a world class time of 2 mins 18.20 secs. Scott faded in the run home to finish fourth.

American sprinter Mel Lattany ran to a wind-assisted win in the 100 metres in 10.25 secs

RESULTS (Winners only): Men: 100m — M. Lattany (US), 10.25 sec. Pole Vault — R. Pudas (Finland), 5.50m. 3,000m — D. Moorcroft (GB), 7 min 55 sec, 3, J. Robson (GB). Javelin — M. O'Rourke (New Zealand), 81.08m. 200m — B. Frayne (Australia), 21.08 sec. Long jump — G. Honey (Australia), 7.96m. 1,000m — J. Walker (New Zealand), 2 min 18.20 sec.

Women: 100m hurdles — K. Cannon (US), 13.54 sec. 100m — W. Brown (New Zealand), 11.38 sec. 1,500m — B. Kraus (West Germany), 4 min 14.53 sec. 400m — J. MacGregor (GB), 53.24 sec.

Golf

Strange motivation that strengthened Wadkins

From John Ballantine
Phoenix, Jan 26

The strangest words and things motivate sportsmen to feats of high endeavour. Lanny Wadkins, who won the Phoenix Open by six strokes from Jerry Pate, revealed after his first victory on the United States tour in "nearly three years," that he had been strengthened in his mind by a remark made the previous night on late television by Morris Hatalsky, then his closest rival, that "it will be extraordinary if Wadkins does not relax after scoring 63 on his third round".

"That statement made if difficult for me to sleep for several hours" Wadkins said "I went out for the final round absolutely determined to make it impossible for players to catch me unless they shot in the 50s."

In fact, Wadkins' last round of 65 won the tournament by half a dozen strokes, and put into the winning vein again a player who was always considered to be one of the players "most likely to" achieve greatness after winning the United States Amateur Crown in 1970 and playing in Walker Cup and Ryder cup competitions.

"It has been a long, long time" a relieved Wadkins said after his triumph. Since 1979 when he won the Tournament Players championship and the Los Angeles Oen, the 32 year-old Virginian had suffered a decline in form.

"I have recently made a big change in my putting style, keeping my hands much higher and holding the blade more square," Wadkins declared. Now that he has broken through again he is likely to keep on playing well, for he has a welcome quick style of play that is in contrast to many of the slow motion actrivities of his peers in the modern game.

Pate, at 29, the youngest player to pass te $1m (£540,000) mark in prize-money earnings, jumped into third place, with Mike Reid of Maryland third. Nick Faldo finished very low down, winning a mere £300 for his final 74.

But he was not too dissatisfied. "Qualifying for your very first United States tournament isn't a bad performance" the Welwyn Garden City professional said. "Expecially after I lost a ball at the 2nd".

FINAL SCORES: 263, L Wadkins, 65, 70, 63, 65 (£27,000); 269, J Pate, 71, 68, 64, 65 (£16,200); 270, M Reid, 70, 68, 65, 66 (£10,200); 271, A Bean, L Nelson; 272, F Zoeller, D Weibring; 273, J Simons; 274, C Stadler; 275, G Gilbert; 277, G Archer, H Irwin, B Glider, B Kratzert; 278, C Strange, T Weiskopf, B Crenshaw, J Renner; 279, D Graham (Australia). British score: 291, N Faldo, 73, 70, 74, 74.

Olympic sponsors

Australia's Olympic team for the Twenty-third Olympiad will be sponsored chiefly by the Shell Company of Australia. The Minister for Home Affairs, Michael Hodgman, said Shell would provide $210,000 towards the cost of sending a team to the 1984 Olympics.

Tennis

Seeded Kriek toppled by Mayotte

Philadelphia, Jan 26. — Tim Mayotte beat fifth-seeded Johan Kriek, the Australian Open champion from South Africa, 6-2, 7-6, yesterday in the first round of the $300,000 United States Pro Indoor championship. The unseeded 22-year-old Mayotte won the match with a 7-3 tiebreaker.

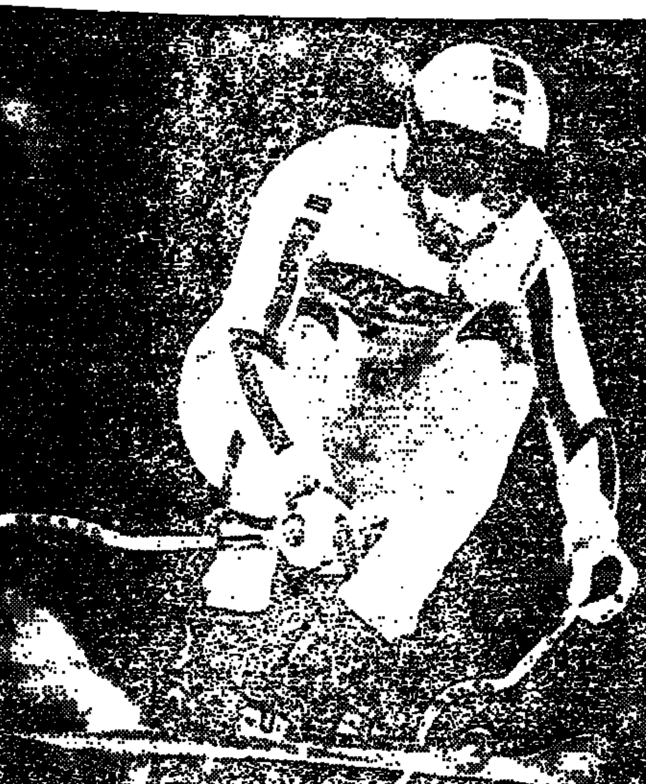
In other first-round upsets, eighth-seeded Brian Gottfried and Peter Fleming lost. Kevin Curren, of South Africa, defeated Gottfried 6-4, 6-4, without dropping his service. In the second set, Curren's backhand passing shot down the line broke Gottfried's service for a 5-4 lead. He served an ace to reach matchpoint in the 10th game, and then Gottfried lost on a backhand passing shot into the net.

Fleming was defeated by Chip Hooper, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3. Hooper, aged 23, came into the tournament as a qualifier and took a 3-1 lead with a service break in the deciding set.

Steve Denton advanced to the second round with a 6-2, 3-6, 6-2 vectory over Ramesh Krishnan, of India. Denton, runner-up in the Australian Open last month, gained a 4-2 lead in the third set when Krishman double-faulted on game point. Two games later, Denton ended the match by breaking service to love.

FIRST ROUND: (US unless stated): T Mayotte beat J Kriek (SA), 6-2, 7-6; S Denton beat Ramesh Krishan (India), 6-2, 3-6, 6-2; K Curren (SA) beat B Gottfried, 6-4, 6-4; C Hooper beat P Fleming, 6-2, 2-6, 6-3; S Mayer beat V van Patten, 7-6, 6-3; R Gehring (WG) beat P Portes (France), 7-6, 6-1; J Borowiak beat H Solomon, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.

Skiing



Klammer: 'a pity they have smoothed out ruts'.

Miss Flanders keeps plenty in reserve

Schladming, Jan 26.—Holly Flanders of the United States recorded the fastest practice time for the women's downhill event at the World Alpine Skiing Championships.

Flanders, aged 24, from Deerfield, New Hampshire, clocked 1 min 42.62 secs on a 2,650 metres course with a drop of 674 metres. The American, fourth fastest in the opening practice sessions yesterday, recaptured the form that won her the World Cup Downhill at Badgastein, earlier this month, but said she still had plenty in reserve.

Cornelia Proell of Austria, fastest yesterday, was second quickest with 1:42.64. American veteran Cindy Nelson was third on 1:42.65 with Doris de Agostini of Switzerland fourth with 1:42.73.

While the women practiced at Haus, five kilometres out of town, the men got in the first downhill trials on their course. Many of the top skiers did not take the session too seriously—the individual downhill is not scheduled until Sunday—and there was a surprise leader.

Helmut Hoeflehner of Austria, who is not included in the Austrian team and will almost certainly be one of the reserves, covered the smooth 3,540 metre course in 1:56.32.

Silvano Neli of Switzerland was second in 1:56.55 with Erwin Resch of Austria—winner of the World Cup race at Val Gardena third in 1:57.08. Swiss and Austrian racers took the first nine practice places. Doug Powell aged 24, from Chappaqua, NY, was a surprise 10th with 1:58.31.

His compatriot, Chip Cochrane was less fortunate. Cochrane, aged 21, from Greenfield, Maine, injured a knee in a fall and was treated at hospital. He is almost certain to be out of the downhill.

Austrian veteran Franz Klammer and Read said their only quibble was that the course had been what Read described as "over-prepared". Klammer added: "It is a pity they have smoothed out some of the ruts. That has made the upper part of the course a lot easier."

American skiers Chip Cochrane and Debbie Armstrong both were injured after falling in training today and will miss the World Alpine championships here. Cochrane, aggravated an old knee ligament injury.

Armstrong, a promising 18-year-old from Seattle, Washington, suffered an incomplete fracture of the fibula in her left leg when she fell in her second downhill practice run. She had performed impressively in her first practice.

PRACTICE TIMES: Men's downhill: 1, H Hoeflehner, Austria, 1 min 56.32 sec; 2, S Neli, Switzerland, 1:56.55; 3, E Resch, Austria, 1:57.08; 4, G Oehrli, Switzerland, 1:57.36; 5, C Cathomen, Switzerland, 1:57.55; 6, T Buergler, Switzerland, 1:57.56; 7, F Klammer, Austria, 1:57.61; 8, L Stock, Austria, 1:57.65; 9, H Weirather, Austria, 1:58.02; 10, D Powell, US, 1:58.31.

Women's downhill: 1, H Flanders, US, 1:42.62; 2, C Proell, Austria, 1:42.64; 3, C Nelson, US, 1:42.65; 4, D de Agostini, Switzerland, 1:42.73; 5, G Sorensen, Canada, 1:42.83; 6, L Soellner, Austria, 1:42.94; 7, M Walliser, Switzerland, 1:42.97; 8, M-Luc Waldmeier, France, 1:43.33; 9, E Chaud, France, 1:43.39; 10, I Epple, West Germany, 1:43.39.

Customs hold up world medals

Schladming, Jan. 26.—An eager Customs officer demanded either a special permit or the payment of import tax when medals for the world ski championships reached the Austrian border. "How many medals will stay in the country and how many will be reexported?" the Customs officer asked an International Ski Federation official, Gianfranco Kaspar.

"If you can tell me whether Franz Klammer, of Austria, or Steve Podborski, of Canada, will win the downhill, I might be able to tell you," was Mr Kaspar's reply quoted in Austrian newspapers today. Two hours later, after a telephone call to the Finance Ministry, Mr Kaspar was allowed to continue to Schladming, with his case of 24 medals.—Reuter.

Downhill racing without frills

Success for Podborski is deserved and rewarded

By Peter Bills

Steve Podborski could become Canada's first world downhill champion in Schladming, Austria, in the next fortnight. He is arguably the most exciting and most effective of all the combatants on the downhill circuit. Some sportsmen may earn their crust in easy street. Not Podborski. Fierce training, iron discipline and willpower are part of the make-up.

The Canadian skiers have commanded much respect this season, but their efforts almost came to nothing—because of apathy at home. There is the small matter of the North Atlantic Ocean between Canada and its young heroes, Podborski and Ken Read. Financial backing from any of the large Canadian companies was not forthcoming. So Podborski, Read and friends bumped precariously along Europe's mountain roads from one winter resort to another, in a battered bus, whereas their rivals, such as the Austrians and the Swiss, enjoyed limitless resources: the best hotels, no thought for meal or drink bills and a plush car outside for any journey. The Canadians went back to their bus with only a few cans of beer as a celebration drink.

"It has changed, but don't get the idea we are up to the Austrians' level". Podborski says. "There are still restrictions. We drink mineral water because it's cheap. You could spend $1,000 a week on a drinks bill, if you are not careful.

"We shall always be restricted financially, even though the situation has improved immeasurably. The financial backing we are getting nowdays, makes you feel your effort is going to be worthwhile. The cash has helped us develop young skiers, so that although it will take time for them to develop, I believe they will emerge."

Podborski feels he and Read must educate a nation. "We have to show people downhill skiing is not a waste of time and that it is as good as ice hockey. It won't happened overnight."

Canadian TV commercials featuring the two dashing young men have helped spread the message. "Until recently, we had no value in the eyes of the advertising men. We were only in Canada for four months of the year and much of the excitement of the season is faraway in Europe. I guess Canada is like the States: it wants its instant heroes, and they must be available", Podborski says.

Only the Canadians more recent triumps have brought offers of support. Nevertheless, a ski programme budget which is instantly reduced by 30 per cent because of air fares has obvious weaknesses. But the advertising men in Canada are said to be happy with their investments.

Podborski is a pleasant and affable man. "Sport isn't only about what happens on the mountain or playing field," he says. "Why not be pleasant to people, whatever the situation? It is not that important to win, but it is important to meet people and chat and get on with all different kinds of people."

If Podborski or Read wins the downhill title in Schladming on Sunday, they will be worth much more than "schmucks" with snow on their faces.

Latest European snow reports

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)	°C
Andermatt	150	250	Good	Crust	Fair	Cloud	0
Icy patches on all runs							
Arosa	120	170	Good	Varied	Good	Fine	-7
New snow on good base							
Courmayeur	130	255	Good	Heavy	Poor	Cloud	-1
Good skiing but icy patches							
Isola 2,000	130	170	Ice	Crust	Fair	Fine	-7
Snow spoiled by wind							
La Plagne	175	270	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	1
Good skiing on most pistes							
Mürren	93	170	Good	Heavy	Good	Cloud	-2
Good skiing everywhere							
Souze d'Oulx	25	70	Good	Varied	Ice	Fine	-4
Good skiing on upper slopes							
Seefeld	115	140	Good	Varied	Good	Cloud.	-2
Snow icy patches							
Selva	35	90	Fair	Crust	Good	Cloud	0
North-facing slopes good							
Tignes	195	295	Good	Varied	Fair	Snow	-2
New snow falling							
Zermatt	60	140	Good	Varied	Fair	Cloud	-2
Good skiing on upper slopes							

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of the Ski Club of Great Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. The following report has been received from a tourist board:

GERMANY

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather °C
Berchtesgaden	40	[illegible]	Pwdr	-7
Garmisch	70	110	Old	-2
Hindelang	30	150	Pwdr	[illegible]
Kleinwalsertal	30	270	Pwdr	-6
Mittenwald	[illegible]	[illegible]	Old	[illegible]
Oberammergau	60	140	Old	-6
Oberstaufen	100	140	Pwdr	-7
Oberstdorf	70	180	Pwdr	[illegible]

Recruitment Opportunities

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL needs Appointments Sec. See la Creme today.

SUPERINTENDANT OF WORKS. A vacancy arises for a Superintendant of works on 1 May, 1982. The post is based in ...

LEGAL NOTICES

No. 002797 of 1981
THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
In the Matter of M. I. R. INSPECTION SERVICES Limited ...

... session any of the effects of the Company must deliver them to me, and all debts due to the Company must be paid to me.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their Proofs of Debt to me.

I. P. PHILLIPS, Liquidator.

In the Matter of VIDEODALE Ltd By Order of the High Court of Justice dated 1 September 1981 VERNON GEORGE MITCHELL of 7 Old Steine, Brighton BN1 1GA has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above Company.

Dated 19 January 1982.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

REQUIRED

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

BIRMINGHAM AIRPORT DUTY PAID SHOP

The licence to operate the Duty Paid Shop at Birmingham Airport from 1st April 1982 is open to tender. Companies wishing to carry on business from this location should write for further details by Monday, 8th February, 1982 to P. D. Williams, M.A., Solicitor, The County Secretary, West Midlands County Council, County Hall, 1 Lancaster Circus, Queensway, Birmingham B4 7DJ.

EDUCATIONAL

FRENCH INSTITUTE

Evening classes (all levels) commencing 22nd February. Registration: from 1st to 12th February. Also 2-week and 10-week intensive day courses ...

DEGREE COURSES. ... Box ...

PERSONAL

MOTOR CARS

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

SITUATIONS WANTED

HEADMASTER

Leading senior school, 46, B.Sc. (Hons.) (First Class) ...

CHAUFFEUR

RENTALS

FLAT SHARING

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

NON-SECRETARIAL

PART-TIME VACANCIES

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

LA CREME DE LA CREME

(continued on page 24)

La creme de la creme



International Time-Share and Property

Readers are strongly advised to seek legal advice before parting with any money or signing any agreement to acquire land or property overseas.

For just £490 you can stake out your share of the sun

The past two years have witnessed a tremendous proliferation of companies and developments offering British time sharers a base along the Mediterranean coast, in Florida and the Caribbean. Choice has become bewildering, ranging from a flat in a block in Torremolinos to a beach cottage on St. Lucia.

Weeks in holiday developments along the Mediterranean coast can be bought for as little as £500 to £700 in the winter rising to over £6,000 at the height of the summer. At the same time outright purchase can cost as little as £20,000 for a Spanish one-bedroom flat or several millions for a villa on Cap Ferrat. At the exhibition, and at others which will be organized during the year, most people will find something to suit their tastes and pockets.

One of the important developments has been the formation of the British Property Timeshare Association, launched last year, a watchdog organization made up of the leading and reputable timeshare operators in this country.

Whenever you make initial inquiries about timesharing it is worth checking to see whether the operator or developer is a member of this organization. Its address is Langham House, 308 Regent Street, London W1R 5AL (tel. 01-637 8049).

Not that the BPTA is any safeguard if anything goes wrong, but members are keen to ensure that time sharing is not blacked because of a tiny handful of rogue operators. Try at all times to check out the authenticity of companies offering you property abroad, always visit the scheme through a "fly-buy" system which every reputable operator organizes, and of course ask your solicitor to look at the contracts you are asked to sign.

Recent political events in Spain look set to open the doors to easier access to that part of the country adjacent to Gibraltar.

Particular schemes likely to benefit from the open border are the Puerto de la Duquesa development at Manilva on the Costa del Sol, run by Fin Terziario SA of Lugano, and the time sharing schemes operated by the Atlantic Group of companies in the same area.

One of the main criticisms of time sharing is that ownership and holidays are fixed to specific weeks. In the words of Mr Peter Cashmore, marketing director of Asset International: "You should always buy time in a place and development that you want to visit at least three years out of every five."

If your property is affiliated to Resorts Condominium International you can "swap" your weeks in one development for the same or similar weeks in another location. RCI has members and schemes almost all over the world, allowing you to swap into the Caribbean, Peru or Canada from your own property in Spain or Britain.

Recently arrived in Britain is a further development in time sharing. It may be new to us but Hapimag has been around Europe for 18 years. Rather than buy specific weeks in a particular development you simply buy into the system and use any of Hapimag's 1,000 apartments in 11 countries.

The operation works on a holiday points system. For a basic £1,000 you buy 12 holiday points which entitles you to one week in the high season every two years, or up to three weeks in low season accommodation every year, in any of the resorts. Accommodation ranges from log cabins in Sweden to ski-chalets in Switzerland and Austria to flats in Spain. The more money you spend the more points you acquire and the greater your flexibility. Hapimag is operated in this country by Comser International, Fairview Road, Timperley, Cheshire (tel 061 904 9750).

Baron Phillips



The recently built marina at Puerto de la Duquesa on the Costa del Sol, Spain. Costs of a 49-year time sharing lease range from £490 a week in low season for a studio apartment to £6,800 a week for a three-room apartment in high season. Agents include Montpelier International Timesharing.

BUSINESS ABROAD

International Time-Share and Property

Residential property by Baron Phillips

Alternatives to roses round retirement door

The present housing debate is concerned mainly with the first-time buyer and the ability of builders and lending institutions to meet his market.

Another concern is about the older and retired buyer whose requirements are very different from the young person acquiring his or her first property.

Builders assume that when the children leave, aging parents want to move from the family house and find a bungalow on the South Coast or a small cottage in the West Country.

This is not always the case. Even people over the age of 50 with retirement in mind may want to increase their housing investment and continue to move up the property ladder.

There are times when a person feels improving his residential status may well be commensurate with a rise in his working life. He will also argue that, on the reasonable belief that property at least keeps pace with inflation, a move makes sense.

Against this background some people feel that when they have reached a certain stage in their lives they become an unattractive proposition for building societies, banks and insurance companies. A man may have a full 15 years of working life ahead of him, and therefore, should easily be in a position to repay mortgage and insurance premiums during that period.

People in this position often find themselves with a small mortgage yet paying tax at the highest rate. Under the present mortgage tax relief system, it makes sense to increase the level of borrowing and capitalize on the tax advantages. The system is changing at the beginning of the 1983 financial year and clarificaton on how this will affect the higher tax payer needs to be sought from an accountant, or the Inland Revenue.

Because of the size of the overall housing market, few builders have the time or inclination to give much thought to the older house buyer. But many of the offers available from builders equally apply to any age group — it is simply a case of what suits your own particular needs.

A number of builders, for example, are offering to buy your house if you buy theirs. This can be a simple way of climbing the ladder in a difficult market when property is not moving very quickly. Deals are available on many developments where reductions are available for quick transactions and one can compete within specified limits. It is always worth checking with any builder what sorts of incentives he is offering because in some instances these can save one several thousand pounds in legal fees, stamp duty and so on.

For the truly independent older person a little bit of investigation should be undertaken to discover what builders are prepared to offer such as slight design alterations apart from the financial advantages available to cash buyers.

Perhaps one of the most pleasant developments which could suit the over 50s with cash in hand is a scheme recently completed by Barratts in Blackheath, South East London. Called Papillon, the development is well laid out consisting of four bedroom houses on a private estate. Prices start at around £110,000 and the compact design of the houses makes them well worth a look at.

Often the problem is simply trying to find the most suitable property when it seems as though you have to take pot luck in both choice of area and agent. The New Forest agents, Jackson & Jackson, have taken one or two tentative steps to overcome this. They are launching what they describe as their "1982 — The Year of the Home Buyer" campaign aimed at restoring confidence to a weak market.

Apart from the obvious dressing up of some shrewd marketing by the senior partner, Mr Paul Jackson, the agents are making an attempt to streamline operations.

Rather than just simply sending you reams of lists they are trying to refine lists to suit your specific needs. The move could be of great help to the older buyer looking for a retirement, or pre-retirement home in that part of the world. Jackson & Jackson are based in Lymington.

If you are uncertain about specific areas, it might be worth contacting agents who have a far broader spread, especially if your preferred choice is the south and west. Fox & Sons have a string of offices across the south and into the West Country. Another agent with a considerable number of offices in the Home Counties is Mann & Co.

For the less independent minded there is a reasonable choice of retirement developments especially geared for the older buyer. One of the best known is the English Courtyards Association, based in Kensington, London. The ECA has a number of schemes tailor-made for people of retirement age.

All the developments like the latest one in Upton-on-Severn, called Berrow Court, provide comfortable surroundings in restful and pleasant settings. One does not have to be retired to buy one of the Association's flats or cottages on this scheme (prices start at around £40,000 and go up to £57,000) but can move in at the age of 55 which is ideal for those who want time to get used to their surroundings.

As the ECA's name suggests the development is set round an extended courtyard aimed at giving residents the feeling of space without their being far from either neighbours, or help.

Another scheme is a development run by AMSA Retirement Homes, headed by a young Count Anthony Apponyi from an Oxfordshire farmhouse. He has been restoring a dilapidated Regency villa in Sidmouth which he is turning into luxury accommodation for the elderly.

Everything is geared to the older person. Nothing is too high or too low and there is trained help on the premises. Prices for the apartments are in the £37,000 to £57,000 range.

Before you consider any of these schemes, or even a traditional house, take a long hard look at the outgoings. Service charges, heating, utilities and rates are unlikely to fall in price and you decide whether your retirement income, or that of relatives, will suffice to cover outgoings.



The Chelmsford office of Savills is looking for offers of about £170,000 for Abberton Manor, a Queen Anne country house at Abberton, near Colchester. It comprises seven to nine bedrooms, six bathrooms, drawing room, sitting room, dining room, billiard room, garden room and kitchen. The grounds extend to approximately 14 acres.

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(continued on page 20)

This year, be sure your heart's in the right place



For Valentine's Day The Times could print a personal message for you, to the one of your choice.* Just complete the coupon and write your message on a separate piece of paper and send it together with a cheque or postal order to the address written below by 9th February.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: Sand Casting. 9.38 Science Workshop: Dissolving. 10.00 You and Me. Jack and Jill for the very young (not Schools). 10.15 Maths. 10.38 Geometry. 11.00 Words and Pictures. 11.17 In a Recording Studio. 11.40 The banana business on St Lucia. 12.05 Lesson twelve of a twentyfour part French course. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial Report and news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes an item on new methods of preparing meat by Glynn Christian. 1.45 Postman Pat. A see-saw programme for the very young (r). 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: With Captain Cook to Australia. 2.18 Modern History: Britain Alone. 2.40 Merry-go-round. 3.05 Songs of Praise from the Ebenezer Methodist Church, St Peter Port, Guernsey introduced by Michael Barratt (r). 3.40 Play It Safe! Accident prevention tips from Jimmy Savile (r). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under-fives (shown earlier on BBC 2).
4.20 Cartoon: Secret Squirrel in Leave Wheel Enough Alone (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Jan Francis reads part three of Bravo Baltasar.
4.40 Take Hart. Tony Hart talks about books and paper.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround. World news for young people presented in a non patronising way.
5.05 The Story of the Treasure Seekers. Part four of the six-part adaptation of E. Nesbit's story.
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines.
6.25 Nationwide presented by David Dimbleby and Sue Lawley.
6.50 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Four funnies — two with Tom and Jerry and one each featuring Droopy and Barney Bear.
7.20 Film: The Naked Runner (1967) starring Frank Sinatra. British-made thriller about an American businessman on a visit to East Berlin unwittingly drawn into an assassination plot. The heavily British cast includes Edward Fox, Cyril Luckham, Derren Nesbitt and Peter Vaughan.

9.00 News read by John Humphrys.
9.25 Sportsnight introduced by Harry Carpenter. There are highlights of: the Eddie Charlton/Jimmy White match in the Benson and Hedges Snooker Masters Tournament; the Australia v West Indies one day cricket match; plus the opening ceremony of the World Ski-ing Championships and a review of the events to come in those Championships.
10.45 Parkinson. His guests are Christopher Reeve, Mel Smith and Kenneth Griffith.
11.45 News headlines and weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 11.17 am-11.40 I Yagolion: Ffenestri: Llinellau II 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales. 2.18-2.40 Hyn O Fyd. 5.15-5.40 Grange Hill (part 7). 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.45 Tomos a Tiw. 7.45-8.10 Doctor Who. 8.10-9.00 The Rockford Files. 11.45 News and weather. Scotland 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 2.40-3.00 For Schools: Around Scotland: Working with Wood. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 6.50-7.20 C.I.S. Indoor Bowls. 9.25-10.45 Sportscene. 11.45 News and weather. Northern Ireland 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Prospect. 11.45 News and weather. England 6.00 pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 6.50-7.20 East — World Apart. London and the South East — Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. Midlands — Challenge. North — Lifelines. North East — Champion String Band. North West — Set Thi Deawn. South — Hey Look... That's Me. South West — The Music Quiz. West — RPM. 11.50 Close.

BBC 2

10.20 Gharbar. A magazine programme of interest to Asian viewers 10.45 Closedown 11.00 Play School. For the under-fives presented by Ben Thomas and Lola Young. The story is The Moustache with music by Derek Griffiths and animation by Mike Hibbert 11.25 Closedown 12.30 Open University: Developing Mathematical Thinking: Measuring 1.20 Closedown 3.55 Landscapes of England. The fourth in a series of twelve explorations of our landscape by Professor W G Hoskins. This afternoon he visits Kent — Landscape of Peace and War — and finds traces of early industry hidden in the hop fields and orchards. (r).

4.20 Riding the Summer Sun. With Richard Blackmore as he prepares to tackle the Diamond Distance flight for gliders. (r).
4.50 Tigris The last programme in the series following Thor Heyerdahl's voyage of discovery. (r).
5.40 Undersea Kingdom* The final episode: Ascent to the Upperworld.
6.00 Life on Earth David Attenborough explains how humans became the dominant beings on Earth.
6.55 The Water Margin: Legendary exploits of ancient Chinese knights.
7.35 News with subtitles.
7.40 Gaelic Weekend: A film without words that travels around Ireland listening to the sounds and the music of the country.
8.10 Chronicle: Venice Preserved. An investigation by John Julius Norwich into how much is being done to save the sinking city.

9.00 M*A*S*H Lovelorn 'Hotlips' Houlihan falls for Mr Wonderful who turns out to be Mr Dreadful. Another humorous episode in the life of the staff of the American field hospital in Korea.
9.25 The Bell Episode three. Dora dashes back to London but returns to Imber after hubby Paul telephones. When she arrives Toby tells her he has found the bell in the lake — and they plan a surprise.
10.20 Grapevine Jeni Barnett introduces, in her lighthearted way, another programme full of news about self-help groups.
10.50 Newsnight. Shirley Williams sets out the Alliance's approach to unemployment. Questioning her on her party's policies are Terence Higgins, a former Tory Treasury Minister and Labour's Peter Shore. Ends at 11.40.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Insight for hearing impaired children. 9.47 Part two of The Wild Stallion. 10.04 How metal is obtained. 10.16 German conversation. 10.38 A personal view of the Church of England. 11.02 The Heart of England. 11.20 Starting science. 11.39 How we used to live. 12.00 The Munch Bunch. For the very young. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets. 12.30 Play it Again. Sir Harold Wilson talks to Tony Bilbow and chooses some clips from his favourite films. 1.00 News. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 Take the High Road. Drama series set on a Highland estate. 2.00 After Noon Plus. The subject this afternoon is Women's Self-Defence. Kay Avila investigates. 2.45 The Six Million Dollar Man. Steve Austin is wrongly arrested for murder but escapes from custody thereby instigating a police hunt while he tries to find out who is the real murderer. (r). 3.45 Definition. A crossword quiz between Miriam Karlin and Shaw Taylor. Don Moss is in the chair.

4.15 Cartoon: Dangermouse in episode three of The Day of the Suds.
4.20 Madabout. Michael Bentine talks to Stirling Moss about his passion for gadgetry.
4.45 Arthur of the Britons. Adventure series set in the time of King Arthur. Oliver Tobias plays Arthur. (r).
5.15 Mr Merlin. Comic adventures of a wizard masquerading as a garage manager.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee introduces the last of the series of three programmes designed to help people who want to stop smoking.
6.35 Crossroads. Sharon Metcalfe has a serious talk with Reg Lamont about their relationship.
7.00 This is Your Life. Eamonn Andrews with another potted biography of a suitably surprised celebrity.
7.30 Coronation Street. Brian makes up his mind about the job he has been offered.
8.00 Secombe with Music. An hour-long programme of music and comedy hosted by the singing knight. His widely entertaining guests include Lulu, Pam Ayres, Larry Adler and Instant Sunshine.

9.00 Minder: Rembrandt Doesn't Live Here Anymore. Because of a chance meeting in a club Terry is 'minding' Arthur is drawn into the world of fine art — with comical consequences. Starring Dennis Waterman and George Cole as Terry and Arthur.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: The Next Man (1976) starring Sean Connery and Cornelia Sharpe. This film, never shown in Britain, casts Connery as a Saudi Arabian Minister of State who is the intended victim of a beautiful professional assassin. She has already done away with three other Arab statesmen who were trying to end the influence of the two superpowers in the Middle East. The venue for her attempt on the Minister's life is New York.
12.30 Close with a reading by Gillian Reynolds to relax you at the end of the day.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Midweek: Henry Kelly.
10.00 News.
10.02 Gardeners' Question Time visits Devon.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "All Rovers Fans" by Brian Glanville.
11.00 News.
11.05 Baker's Dozen.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Around the World in 25 Years Johnny Morris recalls 25 years of travel.†
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "London Fox" by Victoria Canning.
3.50 Zoo Talk.
4.00 Elizabeth Soderstrom (last in series). The renowned Swedish soprano presents records.†
4.45 Story Time: "Marital Rites" by Margaret Forster (3).
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 My Word! Panel game.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Checkpoint.
7.45 The Profession of Intelligence. The history of British Intelligence since World War II (first of three documentaries).
8.30 A Sideways Look At... by Anthony Smith.
8.45 File on 4: Major issues, important events at home and abroad.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Quote... Unquote: Nigel Rees and guests share favourite quotations and identify others.†
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" by James Joyce (8).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather Report.
VHF 6.25am Weather Forecast 10.00 For Schools 10.30 Listen with Mother 11.00 For Schools 1.55pm Programme News 2.00 For Schools 5.50 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4: Managing Money.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather
7.00 News
7.05 Your Midweek Choice. Record requests: Gliere, Chopin†
8.00 News
8.05 Your Midweek Choice (continued). Byrd, Beethoven, Crusell
9.00 News
9.05 This Week's Composer Bruch; records†
10.00 Music for Flute and Percussion Recital: Per Norgaard, Hindemith, Morris Pert, John Buller†
10.55 Enesco. Sonata for Cello and Piano No 2, Op 26†
11.30 City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra. Concert: Debussy arr. Kahn/Schmid, Mozart, Brahms†
1.00 News
1.05 Concert Hall. A concert of Italian Baroque music: Marco da Gagliano, Francesca Caccini, Gian Paola Cima, Giulio Caccini, Frescobaldi, Giovanni Battista Riccio, Monteverdi, Tarquinio Merula†
2.00 Music Weekly†
2.50 Jazzmen Talking. The second of eight programmes. Trumpeter supreme Dizzy Gillespie talks to Charles Fox about his years with the big bands of Teddy Hill and Cab Calloway and of the role he played in popularising bebop. We hear records of him playing with Charlie Parker and with his own ensembles both large and small†
4.00 Choral Evensong from Hereford Cathedral†
4.55 News
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure†
7.00 Chemistry. A short story by Graham Swift
7.30 Wand Conducts the BBC Symphony Orchestra. Concert, direct from the Royal Albert Hall, London. Part 1: Schubert, Strauss†
8.15 Six Continents
8.35 Concert. Part 2: Beethoven†
9.30 Violin Duo. Recital: Telemann, Bartok, Shostakovich, Pancho Vladigerov, Sarasate†
10.05 Scientifically Speaking. Dr Ronald Broadbent discusses with John Maddox research that might point to causes of mental illness
10.35 Tom Finucane. Lute recital: Pietro Paulo Borrono, Albert de Rippe, Francesco Canova da Milano†
11.00 News
11.05 Reynaldo Hahn on record†

Medium Frequency/Medium Wave as vhf above except:
7.05 Cricket: Third One-Day International

Lindsay Anderson: Radio 4 2.02pm


Honor Blackman: Radio 2 10.00pm

Radio 2

5.02am Cricket Desk. 5.03 Steve Jones.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News and Sport. 6.00 John Dunn.† 8.00 Alan Dell. 8.30 The King's Collection.† 9.00 The Folk Entertainers.† 9.30 Sounds of the Sun.† 10.00 Pros and Cons. (new series). 10.30 Be My Guest. 11.00 Brian Matthew.† from midnight. 12.00 Midnight Newsroom and Weather. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00am As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 12.30p.m. Newsbeat. 2.00 Paul Bennett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Radio 1 Mailbag: Phone-in 01-580 4411. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00midnight Close.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times GMT: 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 7.30 Letter From London. 7.40 Book Choice. 7.45 Report on Religion 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The King of Instruments. 8.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Terry Wogan's Album Time. 10.15 Classical Record Review. 10.30 The Red and the Black. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Listening Post. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Nature Notebook. 12.25 The Farming World 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Report on Religion. 2.30 A Word in Edgeways. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Musician at Large. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Listening Post. 5.25 The King of Instruments. 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 9.15 Marching and Waltzing. 9.30 Jazz for the Asking 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Paperback Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Spy Fiction. 11.30 Top Twenty 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Listening Post. 12.45 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Is Sin Out of Date? 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Assignment. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 Just a Minute. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

YORKSHIRE
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 Calendar 12.30 am Closedown

BORDER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Ante Room: Period Irish drama. 5.15-5.45 Out of Town with Jack Hargreaves. 6.00-6.35 Lookaround. 12.30 am News. 12.33 Closedown.

CHANNEL
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Bailey's Bird. 12.30 am Epilogue followed by Closedown.

ANGLIA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-6.35 About Anglia. 12.30 am Big Question, Closedown.

GRANADA
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.45-3.45 Ante Room: Period Irish drama. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30-7.00 Crossroads. 12.30 am Closedown

TYNE TEES
As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 1.20 pm News. 1.25-1.30 Where the Jobs Are. 2.45-3.45 Love Boat. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 Northern Life. 12.30 am Other Side. 12.35 Closedown.

ULSTER
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.45-3.45 New Avengers (Patrick Macnee, Joanna Lumley). 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00-6.35 Good Evening Ulster. 12.30 am Bedtime, followed by Closedown.

GRAMPIAN
As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-6.35 North Tonight. 12.30 am News. 12.35 Closedown.

HTV WEST
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Bracken. 4.45 Sport Billy. 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Sing A Song With Me. 12.30 am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES
As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10 pm Ffalabalam. 4.15 Y Rheilffordd Gudd. 4.45 Mr Merlin. 5.10-5.20 Dick Tracy. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15-6.30 Report Wales.

CENTRAL
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Hagen (Chad Everett). 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Stokes. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25-7.00 News. 12.35 am Closedown.

TVS
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45-3.45 Ante Room. Period Irish drama 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00-6.35 Coast to Coast 12.30 am Company followed by Closedown.

TSW
As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.45 pm-3.45 Trapper John. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.25-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Scene South West — A Day in the Life ... Brewer Tim Sears of Helston. 12.30 am Postscript. 12.35 Closedown.

SCOTTISH
As Thames except: 1.20 pm News. 1.30-2.00 Full Life: Lady Longford. 2.45-3.45 Love Boat. 5.15 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Action Line with Mike Riddoch. 6.30-7.00 Report. 12.30 am Late Call. 12.35 Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

CHOICE

Lulu: with Harry Secombe (ITV 8.00pm)

● In Chronicle's VENICE PRESERVED (BBC 2 8.10 pm) John Julius Norwich, among other things, Chairman of the Venice in Peril Fund reports on how the various funds from around the world and the Italian Government's own Special Law for Venice are helping to rescue the city from a watery grave. Norwich's fund is responsible for the restoration of the Church of San Nicolo dei Mendicoli and the main entrance of the Doge's Palace. These are being repaired and restored according to plan and since the Special Law passed in 1973 the Venetian authorities themselves have been busy. Thanks to them rehousing is under way and the pollution of air and water has been halted. The sealing of wells and the building of a major aqueduct has been confirmed by scientists to have been instrumental in halting the sinking of the city. One blot on the horizon, we learn from Norwich, is the ever-present danger of flooding. Unless the authorities can effectively close the lagoon mouths the risk of flooding will remain high and the good work of the past decade will have been in vain.

● In THE PROFESSION OF INTELLIGENCE (Radio 4 7.45 pm) Dr Christopher Andrew, in the first of three documentary repeats examines the history of the British Secret Service since the Second World War. Tonight he concentrates on their exploits and achievements in the winning of the war and how they were instrumental in the setting up of the Central Intelligence Agency.

● One hundred and fifty years ago today Lewis Carroll was born. Kaleidoscope celebrates the event with REFLECTIONS ON ALICE (Radio 4 9.30 pm) in which Paul Allen examines some contemporary views of the adventures of Alice. When, in 1862, Charles Dodgson (Carroll was his pen-name) was at Christ Church, Oxford, he took the three young daughters of Dean Liddell for a row on the river. To amuse them he made up the story that he later published as Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Children have always accepted the stories as fairy tales but there have been adult interpretations of the Adventures that touch the world of psychology. Allen investigates these with, among others, Morton Cohen the author of an excellent article in last Saturday's Times about the censoring of Carroll's diaries.

Entertainments Guide

Parliament gives backing to rule by Polish Army

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, Jan 26

With a swift parliamentary sleight of hand, martial law in Poland has been declared legally binding and constitutionally acceptable.

The new, self-disciplined Sejm (Parliament) voted in favour of the martial law decrees late last night, after listening to a speech by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the military leader, and at least five speakers who extolled the virtues of military rule.

It was a depressing spectacle for those who remembered the independence of the Sejm only seven weeks ago. When Mr Karol Malcuzynski, a liberal intellectual, criticized those parts of the general's speech which dwelt on the need for public consultations, he was booed and heckled. Mr Malcuzynski, who does not belong to any party, had tried to explain that it was pointless to pretend to consult the Polish people when trade unions were suspended.

Loud protests also greeted Mr Janusz Zablocki, leader of the Roman Catholic Znak faction, when he complained of vendettas against ex-Solidarity members and the practice of forcing Solidarity members to renounce their beliefs. "Don't lie!" "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?" the deputies shouted at him.

The martial law decrees were accepted with only five abstentions—including the four members of the Znak Party and Mr Malcuzynski—and one against, Mr Ramonald Bukowski, a Gdansk artist.

There are 460 members of the Sejm, 51 per cent of whom are members of the Communist (PUWP) Party. Others belong to the Democratic and Peasant parties—both of which had started to vote against the Communist Party before martial law—and the lay Catholic Pax faction which now has a new, conformist leader.

The martial law decrees had to be submitted to Parliament because they had been proclaimed unconstitutionally, that is without parliamentary approval, on the night of December 12-13.

Had it been submitted for Sejm approval, it would almost certainly have been rejected. Indeed, one of the reasons why the Government says it had to declare martial law was the persistent parliamentary refusal to pass swiftly an emergency powers Act banning strikes.

All that has now changed and the Sejm, though it still has more spark than Moscow's Supreme Soviet, has fallen into the mould of a rubber-stamp Parliament again. Today it approved by acclamation a teachers' charter which defines their rights and duties towards the state. Most of the deputies did not bother to attend the discussion.

Two ministerial positions were filled. A new Minister of Higher Education has been found—after much searching, for it is now one of the most politically sensitive—in the form of Dr Benon Miskiewicz, Rector of Poznan University until voted out last year by the students and staff.

Mr Jerzy Nawrocki resigned as minister soon after the imposition of martial law. Dr Miskiewicz will have to enforce the new, very strict regulations binding students—expulsion if three lectures are missed—in an attempt to ensure that Solidarity does not regroup in the universities.

The other ministerial position has been created by the purge of the Gdansk party. Mr Stanislaw Bejger, the former Marine Affairs Minister, is to become First Secretary of the Gdansk party to replace the purged liberal Communist, Mr Tadeusz Fiszbach. The new Minister of Marine Affairs will be Mr Jerzy Korzonek, an economist.

The appointments conform to the general trend of the military council towards playing down the political element in filling government positions and instead creating a form of technocrat-managerial style.

The first martial law restriction to be eased since General Jaruzelski promised such a relaxation was announced today. From February 1 private motorists will be able to buy petrol. However, the supply is still severely rationed—it will only be possible to fill the tank three times a month at most—and it is still extremely difficult (impossible for foreign correspondents) to drive outside the capital.

□ Intellectuals today renewed pressure on the military regime to relax its grip, with fresh allegations of beatings, mistreatment and harassment (Reuter reports). A petition against martial law signed by 27 prominent academics, artists and journalists was delivered to Mr Sylwester Zawadzki, the Justice Minister, a signatory said. A similar petition, carrying the names of 130 intellectuals, went to Parliament earlier this month.



Fireworks bursting over Hongkong herald the Chinese new year, the Year of the Dog, on Monday. Five tons of explosives, costing £85,000, were set off, to music, in barges in the harbour.

Acas poised to set up rail inquiry

Continued from page 1

which tends to do that. Industrial action loses jobs, it does not gain them."

Throughout yesterday Mr Pat Lowry, chairman of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, remained in private contact with the British Railways Board and the industry's three unions, in an effort to decide whether the time might be ripe to set up a committee of inquiry, as he has the power to do.

The moves, which provided the only flickering hope of an eventual settlement after last weekend's refusal by Aslef to accept binding arbitration on rostering in return for the 3 per cent second-stage payment they are seeking, were still going on despite serious difficulties.

The National Union of Railwaymen (NUR) and the Transport and Salaried Staffs' Association (TSSA) executives both endorsed proposals for a independent inquiry, which would be non-binding unless Aslef changed its stance, and the leaders of both unions remained hopeful that an announcement might be made this afternoon.

Neither Aslef nor the BR board appeared to show strong enthusiasm for an inquiry yesterday. And while Mr Lowry could order a three-man committee to be set up, possibly under Lord MacCarthy, chairman of the Rail Staff National Tribunal, Acas officials were thought keen to have the willing participation of the main parties, if possible.

Mr Robert Reid, British Rail's chief executive (railways), said last night in a letter to all its 180,000 employees that, with the dispute in its fourth week, the six days of full strike action so far had each cost £6m and warned them that a "loss of business means a shrinking railway and a threat to the job security of all staff".

The board, at its meeting, was said not to have considered a total shutdown of the network at this stage. BR said last night that passenger services had been "90 per cent normal" and that freight, including coal, steel, road stone and chemicals required for process industries, was being carried at between 50 and 60 per cent of normal levels.

BRs decision to stop Sunday working for most staff does not interfere with the industry's guaranteed working week, since all Sunday work is on overtime rates of time and three quarters, at a total cost of £1.25m to BR in wages each weekend.

Mr Sidney Weighell, general secretary of the NUR, said last night that BR had agreed to negotiate locally with the unions so that employees could be rostered on Sunday where work was available, and predicted that his members would not be "stupid" and take unofficial action.

The union was, however, faced with a another Southern Region rebellion yesterday when 35 Ramsgate-based guards staged a 24-hour unofficial strike against the flexible rostering deal which the NUR has agreed, but Aslef has not.

Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, said last night the continuing Aslef action was "putting at risk our long-term business" and added: "The impact of the Aslef action now poses the real danger of a shrinking railway and threatens the job security of all BR staff. If this dispute continues, this threat will become reality."

Mr Ray Buckton, Aslef general secretary, said, however, after the executive meeting that its members had decided to continue the strike because "BR has made no effort to honour its agreement on pay" reached in August.

Yesterday British Rail was said to be prepared to discipline the Doncaster-based driver of the 22.45 train from King's Cross if he refused to carry copies of *The Sun* and *The Times* as happened on Monday night. News International again decided to send copies of each paper to the terminus after discussions between senior management at BR and News International.

Mr Arthur Brittenden, News International director of corporate relations, said last night that publication of the statements on an inside page of today's *Sun* was in "no way a deal" with the two Aslef branch officers, but was in line with the papers policy of opening its pages to fair comment.

Mr Cadywould, chairman of the King's Cross Aslef departmental committee, said in his statement that *The Sun* allegations had caused "unprecedented fury" and had implicated "every driver and guard" throughout BR.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The Nuneaton Flyer derailed again

For the second day running, and the third time in a week, Mr Leslie Huckfield, the Labour Member for Nuneaton and an Aslef-sponsored backbencher, rose at the end of question time. Once more he unsuccessfully sought an emergency debate in order that he may put the union's case in the present rail dispute.

Mr Huckfield is therefore the only Aslef-driven service which at present can be relied upon to run. Every afternoon these days, no matter what the weather, at a time when other Aslef men are said to be safely in the discotheque, the Nuneaton Flyer, or Nuneaton Kite Flyer, one of the famed Vested Interest class of locomotive, leaves the backbenches.

Backbench natural disasters

But each afternoon, in the great traditions of the union he is proud to serve, the service is subject to some unavoidable delay. The Speaker always refuses to grant the emergency debate.

Furthermore, there are always natural disasters which impede the journey. These take the form of various Conservative backbenchers. Yesterday, for example, Mr Robert Adley, a Tory backbencher, after the Speaker had spurned Mr Huckfield yet again, demanded: "Is it in order for *Hansard* to contain every day a one-sided account of this dispute when nobody has sought, rightly, to deal with the case from the other side?"

The short answer to Mr Adley's question is: yes. The outlawing by the Speaker of one-sided arguments would lead to the end of Parliament as we know it. But the Speaker put it more gently. He said he was looking into the procedure for the use of emergency debates. "I intend to use my discretion when it is necessary", he added, darkly.

Mr Robert Atkins, the Conservative member for Preston North, rose on a point of order to point out that according to the MPs' register of interests Mr Huckfield was sponsored by the Transport and General Workers' Union, but also represented Aslef in the House. Did that not imply a conflict of interest? Mr Huckfield intervened to say that both were included by him in the register of interests.

Furthermore, both unions thought it was all right, we gathered.

What is it in Mr Huckfield's background, we asked ourselves, that made him so sought-after a champion of the proletariat. A glance at *Who's Who* revealed that he had followed the craft of lecturer in economics, so perhaps it was his experience of unskilled labour.

The Speaker observed: "In the last Parliament I had occasion to comment then about the necessity of not abusing our emergency debate procedure"—a remark which amounted to the threat of a national shutdown of the entire Huckfield service. The public should watch announcements in this space to see whether Mr Huckfield runs today.

Elsewhere during yesterday's proceedings, Mr Clement Freud, the Liberal, unsuccessfully seeking leave to bring in, no doubt for some fell purpose, a Bill making it unnecessary for the Speaker to be elected to the House, quoted "Marshal Clemenceau". The dificulty here was that Clemenceau was never a marshal.

Indeed, he was not even a soldier. Mr Freud may have had in mind a chap named Clemenceau who was the doorman at the Playboy Club, but he probably was not even a Frenchman.

Furthermore Mr Freud, perhaps distracted by Mr Dennis Skinner's heckle of "get back to the roulette wheel", forgot to add the punch line of the quote. So the military figure he was thinking about during his speech must have been General Chaos.

Labour surprisingly subdued

Mention of chaos brings one finally to Labour's reaction to the new unemployment figures. Apart from one big shout when Mrs Margaret Thatcher got up for questions, it was surprisingly subdued. When the figure hit a million under Mr Edward Heath, Labour backbenchers held up business by occupying the floor of the chamber. Could it be that they no longer believe their own propaganda? Can Labour no longer even organize a decent chaos? Unemployment is being debated today. The party will have a chance to redeem yesterday's performance by disgracing itself.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Duke of Gloucester opens Cannock Chase District Council office, 10.30; Staffordshire Magistrates' Court, 12 noon; opens Borough Hall Arts and Entertainments Centre, Stafford, 2.05.

The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, Asthma Research Council, attends reception for launching of film "Breath of Fresh Air" at British Academy of Film and Television Arts, Piccadilly, 12.15.

Exhibitions

Centenary Exhibition, Ipswich Museum and Gallery, High Street, Ipswich, 10 to 5.

History of the Traction Engine—paintings by David Weston; Museum of Transport, Albert Drive, Glasgow, 10 to 5.

Work by Vladimir Mayakovsky, Fruit Market Gallery, 29 Market Street, Edinburgh, 10 to 5.30.

Alice, characters from Lewis Carroll's books, Centre Hall, Glasgow Art Gallery, 10 to 5.

New German Photography, Octagon, Milsom Street, Bath, 10 to 4.45.

Bird art, by American, Canadian and British artists, Royal Scottish Academy, Edinburgh, 10 to 5.

Music

Recital by Dorothy Maddison (soprano), Ellen Porter (piano), and Susan Heath-Pinder (organ), St Olave's, Hart Street, EC3, 1.05.

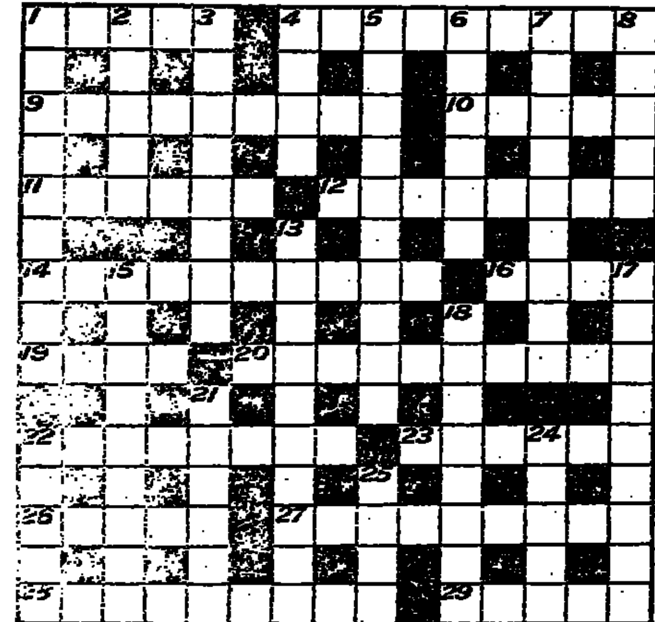
Organ recital by David Bishop, St Bride's, Fleet Street, 1.15.

Recital by Kirston Johnson and Shirley Woods, St Martin Within Ludgate, 1.15.

General

Chinese New Year Festival — The Year of the Dog, for adults and children. Commonwealth Institute, Kensington High Street, 10.30 to 12.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,740



ACROSS

1 Bits of flax the Spanish make into cloth (5)
4 Isn't, alas, a reformed mugger (9).
9 Offal and joint together in one vessel (9).
10 Bad smell around river Tyne, say (5).
11 Soldier returns to scene of mutiny and neglect (6).
12 Beggar, the first to beg a match? (8).
14 An epicure, Swiss banker devours well-cooked roast (10)
16 My turn, mum! (4)
19 Stone only not 50 times (4).
20 "Kidnapped" has heading rewritten (10).
22 Proper wash back from the old days (8).
23 Boat with crow's motion (6).
26 Wrongly, I am somehow extremely suspicious (5).
27 Old vegetarian, one with manure to put on (9)
28 Drugged with amphetamine — it's quick-acting (4-5).
29 Alloy is a mixture, that's true (5).

DOWN

1 Almost incredible, taking King to the lecture (7-2).
2 Travel in colourless form of transport (4).
3 It rarely turns out like this in books (8).
4 Bill — he's just a pain (4).
5 In addition, contortionists start to twist (10).
6 Question from one member on gun abuse (6).
7 Road skirts 23 — or one, with more reason (1,8).
8 Right, say — it upset Shere Khan (5).
13 Fuel — it is found in an old country (10).
15 Drop from heaven heavenly, ending on a higher note (3-6).
17 Holder in a version of 24 (9).
18 Explosive old British general caused widespread havoc (8).
21 What a lover's heart is opposed to (6).
22 Grass a penny a piece (5).
24 Now and forever, Dorothy gets up first (5).
25 Cost of chewing baccy? (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,739

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on employment situation on a Government motion.

Lords (2.30): Debates on Britain and the European Monetary System and on London's traffic congestion.

The papers

Mrs Thatcher deplores the tragedy of three million unemployed as if it were nothing to do with her, says the *Daily Mirror*, and Mr Tebbit says things will get worse before they get better, "but all he and Mrs Thatcher hope is that it will get better before the next election makes things worse for them".

The conservative *Il Giornale* of Milan says the US wishes to inflict maximum damage on Russia over Poland, but in the long run will negotiate direct with Moscow on the destinies of the world; in this, America's European allies are a millstone round its neck, as they differ from it on Turkey, Libya, Israel, South Africa and Latin America.

The New York Times points out that every time there is a cooling of US-Soviet relations, the Russians clamp down on Jewish emigration, and suggests Mr Haig should make it clear to Mr Gromyko that this can only increase criticism of the Soviet system among free peoples.

The *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* calls on the West to use its "trump card" against Russia: no more credit to the East until martial law in Poland is ended.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.63
Austria Sch	31.50	29.80
Belgium Fr	85.50	81.00
Canada $	2.31	2.22
Denmark Kr	14.70	14.00
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.30
France Fr	11.48	10.88
Germany DM	4.53	4.28
Greece Dr	127.00	118.00
Hongkong $	11.25	10.65
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.22
Italy Lir	2415.00	2315.00
Japan Yn	450.00	424.00
Netherlands Gld	4.95	4.69
Norway Kr	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	132.00	124.00
South Africa Rd	2.01	1.56
Spain Pta	193.00	184.00
Sweden Kr	11.03	10.45
Switzerland Fr	3.63	3.41
USA $	1.92	1.85
Yugoslavia Dnr	98.00	91.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International.

London: The FT Index closed up 11.2 at 563.9.

Travel: Rail, road, sea, air

Rail

No trains today or tomorrow; no very early trains, and cancellations throughout the day likely on Friday. For times of first trains call station enquiries, which will be manned today and tomorrow, or for pre-recorded message call 01-246 8030.

Emergency parking

Emergency car parks for private vehicles open all week while rail disruption continues include areas in Hyde Park, Regent's Park, St James's Park, Victoria Park, Hackney, Dulwich Park, Peckham Rye fairground, and sign-posted parks near Bethnal Green and Mile End Underground stations.

For NCP space availability, call 01-499 7050.

Accommodation

The London Tourist Board has made special arrangements to help workers to book hotels in the city: call 01-730 3450 before 5.30 tonight for bookings over a range of hotels; or bookings can be made in person at National Tourist Information Centre, Victoria Station, from 9 am to 8.30 pm.

Air

No SAS flights to or from Copenhagen because of strike of terminal workers; all domestic and international flights switched to Oslo, Stockholm, or Goteborg. Other airlines unaffected.

Pre-recorded air travel information on 01-246 8033.

Airport buses

Regular services to and from Gatwick (Flightline 777: from Victoria Coach Station, hourly and every 20 minutes during rail strike, takes about 70 mins); Luton (Flightline 757: from Victoria, Eccleston Bridge, half-hourly, takes about 70 mins); Heathrow (Flightline 767: from Victoria Coach Station, half-hourly, takes about 40 mins). Call 07372 42411 or 01-222 1234.

National Express Air-Coaches run regular services to Heathrow and Gatwick from many provincial centres; also to some regional airports. Details from accredited travel agents, National Bus Company offices, or call 01-730 0202.

Roads

Congestion likely during peak hours because of rail strike; the AA advises commuters to share cars if possible, and to stagger departure times.

For pre-recorded information on road conditions and roadworks, call 01-246 8031.

Roadworks

London and South-east: M10: Northbound carriageway closed overnight; diversions via A405 and M1. M1: Northbound exit closed overnight at junction 8 (Hemel Hempstead). A282: Lane closures on Dartford Tunnel approach road on Essex side.

Wales and West: A40: Closed at Fishguard, diversions. A360/A361: Northgate Street/Long Street closed at Devizes, diversions. A338: Roadworks on Bournemouth by-pass near railway station.

Scotland: A1: Lane closures on Milton Road East in Edinburgh. A8: Lane closures from Carnbroe to Chapelhall, Lanarkshire. A85: Roadworks between Tyndrum and Oban, and at Loch Awe.

Midlands: A45: Lane closures on Newmarket by-pass at Waterhole Bridge. A442: Traffic signals are at Alveley, Shropshire. A14: Southbound lane closure on Huntingdon by-pass.

North: A66: Traffic lights between North Bitts and Great Bridge, Co Durham. A1(M): Southbound lane closure at Scotch Corner, N Yorks. A1: Lane closures between Selby and Wetherby. A5117: Temporary lights between Hapsford and Dunkirk, N of Chester.

Information supplied by the AA.

Sea

Because of Sealink dispute, no Newhaven/Dieppe ferries operating. For special coaches to ports during rail disruption, call 01-828 4142 or 01-834 2345, or Sealink offices at ports.

Disruption likely to Guernsey ferry services; passengers should call 0705-811 315, 0703-29753 or 0481-24742.

Pre-recorded sea travel information on 01-246 8032.

Anniversaries today

Births: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Salzburg, 1756; Samuel Palmer, London, 1805; Lewis Carroll, Daresbury parsonage, Cheshire, William II, German emperor, Potsdam, 1859. Giuseppe Verdi died in Milan, 1901.

Postal delays

Because of the rail strike, parcels and letters posted yesterday, today and tomorrow may be delayed.

Sporting fixtures

Football: Football League and Scottish Cup matches (see Page 18).

Racing: Meetings at Newcastle, 1.30, and Wolverhampton, 1.45.

Snooker: Benson and Hedges Masters, at Wembley, 2 and 7.30.

Sport on TV

BBC 1: 9.25, Sportsnight: FA Cup Soccer; World Skiing Championships.

The Times list of best-selling books

Hardback

Title	Author	Publisher	Price
French Leave 1982/3	Richard Binns	Chiltern House	£3.95
Cosmos	Carl Sagan	Macdonald	£12.50
Tilly Trotter Widowed	Catherine Cookson	Heinemann	£7.50
The National Trust Book of Long Walks	Adam Nicolson	National Trust/Weidenfeld	£10.95
The White Hotel	D. M. Thomas	Gollancz	£6.95
Guinness Book of Records	edited by Norris McWhirter	Guinness	£4.95
Midnight's Children	Salman Rushdie	Cape	£6.95
Twice Shy	Dick Francis	Michael Joseph	£6.95
Hugh Johnson's Pocket Wine Book		Mitchell Beazley	£3.95
Whitaker's Almanack 1982		Whitaker	£9.00

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others.

Weather

A northerly airstream will cover all areas.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, Central S, NW, Central N England, Midlands: Mostly dry, sunny periods; wind N, fresh to strong; max temp 3 or 4C (37 to 39F).

E Anglia, ENE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Scattered wintry showers especially near coasts; wind N, strong; max temp 2 or 3C (36 or 37F).

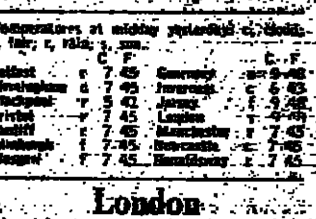
Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Mostly dry, sunny periods; wind N, fresh to strong; max temp 3 to 5C (37 to 41F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Some wintry showers, sunny intervals; wind N, fresh to strong; max temp 1 to 3C (34 to 37F).

Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Scattered wintry showers; wind N, strong; max temp 1 to 3C (34 to 37F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Mostly dry with sunny intervals in S; rather cloudy with rain at times in N; perhaps some snow at first in NW.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind N, strong or gale, decreasing, moderate or fresh; sea very rough, becoming moderate. St George's Channel: Wind N, strong or gale, decreasing, light or moderate; sea very rough, becoming slight. Irish Sea: Wind N, strong or gale, decreasing light, backing SW later; sea very rough, becoming slight.



Sun rises: 7.47 am. Sun sets: 4.41 pm. Moon rises: 9.10 pm. Moon sets: 7.13 pm.

First quarter: February 1.

Lighting up time

London 5.11 pm to 7.15 am
Bristol 5.21 pm to 7.25 am
Edinburgh 5.05 pm to 7.43 am
Manchester 5.11 pm to 7.31 am
Penzance 5.37 pm to 7.32 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

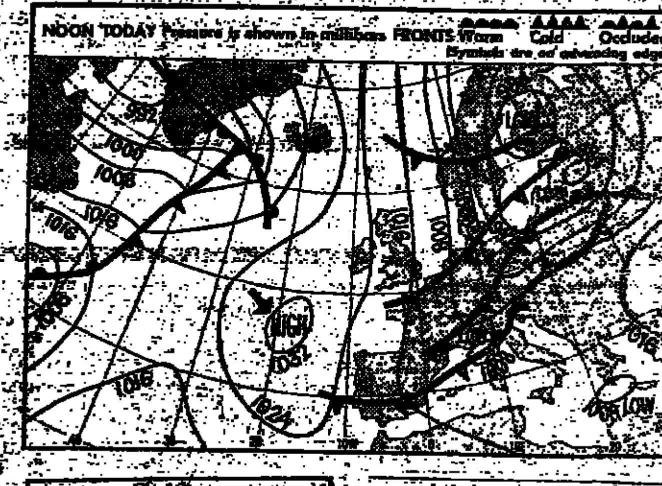
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	7	45	Guernsey	s	9	48
Birmingham	c	7	45	Inverness	c	6	43
Blackpool	r	5	41	Jersey	f	9	48
Bristol	r	7	45	London	r	9	48
Cardiff	f	7	45	Manchester	r	7	45
Edinburgh	f	7	45	Newcastle	c	7	45
Glasgow	f	7	45	Ronaldsway	r	7	45

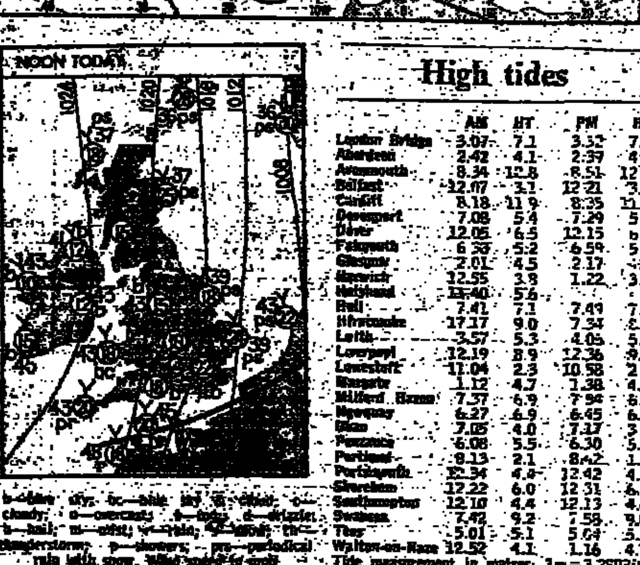
London

Yesterday: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 6 pm, 86 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.18in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 4.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 998 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

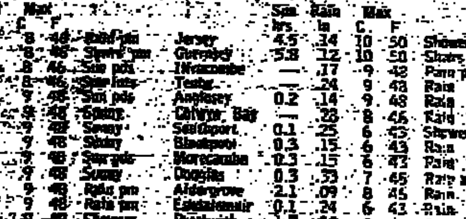
Highest and lowest

Satellite predictions





High tides



Around Britain

Abroad

